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Heavy Early Voting Marks Bay State as Pivotal Area; Governorship Contest Close

Towns holding polls open to tally last-minute ballots of servicemen and absentee voters.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With heavy voting reported throughout Massachusetts and a record high total in the making, the Berkshire hill town of Mt. Washington reported shortly after noon today that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had polled 29 votes to President Roosevelt's eight. It was the first complete tabulation reported from any Bay State community.

In 1940, this staunchly Republican community gave Wendell Willkie 32 votes and President Roosevelt 10.

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill, Republican candidate for Governor, polled 29 votes in Mt. Washington against Mayor Tobin's eight, while District Attorney Robert F. Bradford, G. O. P. candidate for Lieutenant Governor, had 28 votes to nine for Democratic John B. Carr. Governor Saltonstall received 30 votes against seven for Mayor John B. Corcoran of Cambridge in the Senate contest.

Mr. Cahill's total in Mt. Washington was seven less than Governor Saltonstall polled there in 1942 while Mayor Tobin polled two more than Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield received in that contest.

Cape Cod Returns

The complete election vote of Mashpee, which has never voted in favor of a Democratic President, today gave Governor Dewey 89 ballots against 81 for President Roosevelt. The 1940 vote was Willkie 97 to Roosevelt's 81.

With interest running high because of the Bay State's importance as a pivotal state in the presidential election, signs pointed to a vote considerable in excess of the 2,062,993 ballots cast in 1940. Indications at noon were that an increase of between 100,000 and 200,000 votes was possible.

Blue skies over most of Massachusetts caused political observers to remark that it was "good Republican weather."

The importance of the soldier ballots, of which there have been an estimated 150,000 returned by Massachusetts servicemen and women, was underscored when it became known that for the first time early returns from some of the smaller communities would not be available.

Massachusetts towns, which formerly were among the first in the nation to report, and which frequently helped to indicate the voting trend, were keeping their polls open until the official closing.

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By a Staff Photographer

Gubernatorial Candidates Vote

Lieut. Gov. and Mrs. Horace T. Cahill voted this morning in the Watson School, East Braintree, Mass. They are shown in upper picture, with Paul Bosien, ballot teller, standing at the left. Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin voted early at the Joseph P. Manning School, in Ward 19, Precinct 17, Jamaica Plain. Shown with them in the lower picture is Mrs. Mary Manning Cusick of Roslindale, ballot teller.

American Soldier Votes Under Fire

By the Associated Press

Santa Monica, Calif., Nov. 7

The significance of marking an American ballot while under fire on German soil was described by Corp. Roger M. Olsen of the United States Army in a letter to his wife here. The letter, which she read to a reporter, said in part:

"As I marked the little X's, I could hear the thundering guns and big shells whistling through the air toward the enemy. Each little mark seemed to strengthen the chain of freedom which the enemy, a few miles away, had tried to break. It was indeed an honor to vote today."

Americas Show Pros and Antis Of Coöperation

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Two reports today, one made public by the Office of War Information and the other by the Pan American Union, indicate conspicuously the conflict of forces working to disrupt the inter-American system of co-operation and those devoted to strengthening them.

Argentina's recent bold demand for an open discussion of its diplomatic ostracism may result in the calling of a conference of American Foreign Ministers. But an OWI report relaying information appearing in a Montevideo publication suggests in unmistakable language why the United States Government has no intention of changing its views of the Farrell regime, a revolutionary regime that both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull have called fascist and anti-democratic.

Not only are the Nazis shipping their tangible belongings and valuables to Argentina, the Montevideo publicaion Pueblo Argentino asserts, but high ranking Nazis are trekking to Buenos Aires and joining up with the militarist leaders there. These accusations have been made before. But in this OWI relay names and activities are given.

At the same time, however, that this report on fascist infiltration into Argentina appeared, the Pan American Union here reported its conclusions on ways and means of strengthening the inter-American system.

Regional Settlements

A committee of Ambassadors from half a dozen Latin-American countries presents for consideration at the next meeting of Foreign Ministers—which could be the one demanded by Argentina—a draft treaty aimed to preserve the peace of the Western Hemisphere, this to be accomplished by comprehensive machinery for pacific settlement of international disputes.

There is no conflict apparently in this proposal with the Dumbarton Oaks recommendations for an international world organization to preserve peace, since under the proposals regional arrangements for pacific settlement of disputes were specifically approved.

The threat to a peaceful Pan America, however, is not a postwar issue but an immediate problem if one accepts the reports on Nazi infiltration into Argentina that come out of Montevideo. Certain influential Nazis, it is claimed, have arrived in Buenos Aires and are preparing the way for the future arrival of certain Nazi leaders. They are said to be working hand-in-glove with Argentine officials, developing and training its armed forces and devoting their energies to increasing its war production.

German Infiltration

For example, Col. Walther Osterkamp, who formerly headed a fighter aviation school, is reported training Argentine pilots at Córdofa under the alias of Theodore Schmidt. Maj. Gen. Hans Steudmann of the Luftwaffe is alleged to have turned up in Argentina under the name of Pedro Kassman to develop antiaircraft defenses. German metallurgists and industrialists are also reported stealing into Buenos Aires under various aliases dedicated to furthering the Führer's work and preparing a place for him.

The OWI only relays these reports of Nazi penetration of Argentina. It does not confirm them. However there seems little doubt

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Yanks Gain 2 Miles in Vosges; 6 Jap Warships Hit at Manila; Ukraine: Total Reconstruction

By a Staff Artist

Allies Unlock Channel to Antwerp

All except scattered groups of Germans have been cleared out of the area below the Maas River, Walcheren Island, guarding the mouth of the Schelde channel toward Antwerp, also is being cleared of the enemy.

How French Industry Avoided Nazi Yoke

The organized Nazi attempt to gain control of the leading industries in the countries which they overran has been one of the dark chapters of the last four years. How French economy fought against this financial blitzkrieg is today related by a Frenchman who played an important part in this phase of French resistance.

Although the French appear to have been successful in keeping a large measure of financial control in their own hands, this record must be considered apart from the extent to which actual production of French factories was harnessed to the Nazi war machine.

By Jacques Berthoud
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Before going into the question of how French economy was defended against the German financial offensive, it is important to recall briefly just what was the position of French industry both internally and internationally.

When the war began, French industry was its own master at home. You could count on the fingers of one hand important foreign firms installed on French soil.

The only ones which perhaps are worthy of mention are certain big American or British firms such as Ford, Dunlop, and Goodrich, and the big oil companies. Abroad, as a result of the victory in 1918, French capital had spread widely throughout Europe, backed by the diplomatic support of the Quai d'Orsay, with the result that by 1939 France had built up very important economic interests in Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, and elsewhere.

Plot to Buy Control

When Germans occupied France in June, 1940, they were clever enough not to include a single economic clause among the armistice terms.

Their attempt to seize control of French economy was less direct, but no less dangerous: It was nothing less than a comprehensive Nazi plot to purchase a controlling interest in French industry under the guise of collaboration. As early as July, 1940—that is to say only a few weeks after signature of the armistice—a number of German industrialists got into touch with the heads of numerous French firms.

Nazi businessmen invited French industrialists to build up their businesses within the framework of the German "new Europe."

They proposed that the French should sell to German capitalists a substantial share in their concerns, in exchange for which, French industry, they said, would itself share in the technical progress made by German idustry, and would also profit by the new markets which a German victory was to open up in Nazi-dominated Europe.

It must be admitted that the official policy of the Vichy Government favored this German scheme.

Indorsed by Pétain

Already plans were being laid for a meeting at Montoire of Marshal Pétain and Adolf Hitler at which Germany obtained promises of economic collaboration going far beyond anything that had been foreseen at the time of the armistice.

In accordance with this Vichy policy of so-called economic collaboration between France and Germany, certain Nazi proposals to buy outright or participate in some French business firms were

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

New Home Proposed For British Commons

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 7

A committee proposed today the construction of a new House of Commons costing approximately $3,136,000 and requiring four to five years to build.

The Commons, replacing the one bombed out, would be in late Gothic style.

Once-rich Soviet region hopes for British and U.S. aid in rebuilding devastated industry.

This is the first of several articles by The Christian Science Monitor's special correspondent in Russia, who is on tour in the recently liberated Ukraine, showing how Kiev, Capital of the Ukraine, is rising bravely from the rubble to which it had been reduced, but the Ukraine as a whole, with a third of its population gone and most of its plants and mines destroyed, is undertaking an enormous task of rehabilitation.

By Alexander Werth
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KIEV, U. S. S. R., Nov. 7—Kiev was liberated by troops of the late Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin a year ago.

Then one could not drive and could hardly walk through the mountains of rubble into which its celebrated main street, Kreschatik, had been turned.

A large part of the city was blazing then. All the bridges across the wide Dniepr had been blown up. There were scarcely 150,000 inhabitants left.

Very few houses are today left on Kreschatik, but the rubble has been largely cleared away over a wide area on either side by the combined efforts of voluntary labor by the population.

Old Verve Returns

Something of the old vivaciousness and cheerfulness of the Kiev crowd has returned to those thousands of persons who now throng the new—much wider than formerly—sidewalks of this most famous of the Ukraine's main streets.

There is hardly a house left, hardly a shop except one or two drab stores. The Kiev people, nevertheless, take a delight in being able to walk up and down Kreschatik as before, even though the houses on the slopes to either side of the street also are mostly shells.

As distinct from Odessa, Kiev's center has suffered more than any other part of the city from German destruction.

Many Buildings Intact

On the other hand, some parts of the city are almost intact, as well as many famous buildings, notably the immense 12-story building housing the whole central administration of the Ukraine, the opera house, and St. Sophia Cathedral. In this latter edifice, the arduous task of uncovering, by the removal of accumulated later and inferior paintings, the exquisite 12th-century mosaics and frescoes, has now been resumed by the Ukrainian Art Commission.

There are 500,000 persons living in Kiev now compared with 150,000 a year ago and nearly 900,000 before the war. With the population influx steadily increasing and about one third of the housing destroyed, the housing shortage already is beginning to be seriously felt. Floor space per head is being limited to six square meters.

Trolley cars are running and there is no acute food problem. In the open market, potatoes and vegetables are about thrice as cheap as in Moscow. Theaters and movies are open, and at first sight, the restoration of the Ukraine seems in full swing.

But as Mr. Valuyev, head of the Ukrainian State Planning Commission, and one of the high-

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

German reinforcements slow Soviet drive on Budapest — Air blitz on Reich in 4th day.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American forces have advanced two to three miles toward the Vosges Mountains at the southern end of the 500-mile line in northwest France.

Pushing into gaps in the Vosges foothills, they have reached the west bank of the Meurthe River between Baccarat and St. Die. French forces, which have been reinforced from the Italian Front, are taking a prominent part in this fighting.

Heaviest fighting was reported from the Hürtgen Forest to the north, some 14 miles east of Aachen, where General Hodges' First Army has regained Vossenack after losing the place to a heavy German counterattack.

The Germans had hurried reinforcements to this sector from Arnhem, apparently under the impression that the expected great Allied advance might be developing at that point.

At the moment, it is impossible to determine whether the battles around this part of the front are major or minor struggles. Considering that mine sweepers are still at work clearing the Schelde channel for Allied shipping at Antwerp, it would not be surprising if the present American-French attacks are in the nature of feints.

Below the Maas, the clearing up of the last sizable Schelde bridgehead at Willemstad leaves only scattered German groups south of that river, while the taking by the Allies of Middelburg and Veere on Walcheren Island leaves only a few German pockets on that island guarding the mouth of the Schelde.

Meanwhile, the great Allied aerial attack on Germany extended into its fourth day with a high-power onslaught on Coblenz, a key railroad and supply center immediately back of the American First and Third Armies' fighting front.

While the Russians were still held up somewhat at Budapest owing to the arrival of German reinforcements to that hard-pressed Capital city, events were moving fast in the Pacific. Defeat of the Japanese naval forces at the battle of the Philippines has left Admiral William F. Halsey's Third Fleet in control of that area. Hellcats, Helldivers, and Avengers of the Halsey fleet on Nov. 5 attacked Japanese warships laid up around Manila and sank or damaged six of them. This raised to 66 the total enemy warships sunk or damaged since the landing on Leyte Island.

On Leyte itself, the situation has been held up somewhat by the arrival of Japanese reinforcements, which, in some mysterious way, effected a landing, presumably around Ormoc on the west coast, and were discovered wending their way northward in a long column. Since this column must inevitably be trapped between the American 7th Division coming up from the south and the 24th and 1st Cavalry Divisions coming in from north and easterly points, all it can do is to delay a little the complete capture of the island.

The World's Day

Its News at a Glance—November 7, 1944

Boston: Closing of Teachers College Urged

Closing of Boston Teachers College is recommended today by the Strayer Survey Committee in the sixth volume of its report on the Boston schools. Recommendations are also made for improvements in health instruction, recreation, and adult education. [Page 5.]

Greater Boston's United War Fund rose to $3,540,150 today, with six more of the city's schools exceeding their quotas. [Page 2.]

Political mail, including circulars and letters, handled by the Boston Postal District prior to election day, totaled 3,767,506 pieces, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly announced.

In Europe: French Communist Granted Amnesty

French Communist leader Maurice Thorez has been granted amnesty by the de Gaulle Government. M. Thorez had been charged with desertion because he left France during the Daladier Government's Communist roundup in 1939. He will now be allowed to return to France from Russia to take his place in the Consultative Assembly.

"Very searching inquiries" were promised by Prime Minister Churchill into the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister-Resident at Cairo. [Page 11.]

The Swiss Federal Council has denied Soviet assertions that Switzerland has shown a hostile attitude toward Russia, a Bern dispatch said. The report added that the Council would continue to seek diplomatic relations with Moscow despite the Soviet's present refusal.

The Matteotti case, annulling the sentences imposed by Fascist courts on those convicted of slaying the famed Italian Socialist deputy in 1926, has been ordered reopened in Rome. [Page 6.]

A large Danish ferry essential to the Germans in traffic between the Danish islands of Seeland and Fyn has escaped to the Swedish port of Halsingborg, the Swedish Radio said.

The Jewish Dominion for Palestine League has been formed in London under the presidency of Lord Strabolgi who said the main objective of the league is the transformation of Palestine into a self-governing Jewish state.

The new bond issue of the Government of France has gone on sale throughout France with "favorable" results, according to Finance Minister Aimé Lepercy. The bond is designed to reduce the excessive amount of currency in circulation.

Washington: Conciliation Chief Resigns

Resignation of the Department of Labor's "handy man" in labor disputes, Dr. John R. Steelman, from his job as chief of the U. S. Conciliation Service, effective Nov. 25, was announced. [Page 3.]

Covering approximately 5,000,000 different items in more than 700 depots, a new system of inventory control has been installed by the Navy, with a view to speeding excess material to other war agencies in need of it, or to civilians.

In two thirds of the 29 countries reporting to the League of Nations' Economic and Financial Department, rises in both wholesale prices and the cost of living were halted in 1943 or early this year. Some countries have even managed to attain a reduction, the Department reported in a survey of the increasing effectiveness of government price curbs, the world over. [Page 3.]

National: Packard Closes Entire Detroit Plant

Closing its entire plant, which employs 39,000 workers, the Packard Motor Car Company of Detroit explained that a dispute involving several hundred polishers who left their jobs again last night, has produced an "unbalanced material condition" making continued aircraft and marine engine production impossible.

Voting to end strikes at the Continental Motors Corporation and the Freuhauf Trailer Company in Detroit, 8,000 members of the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., resumed production. Efforts to adjust the disputes will be continued. Workers at the Continental plant struck over an incentive pay system. At the Freuhauf shops discharge of two employees had brought the stoppage.

50,000,000 In March To Voting Booths

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 — Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and President Roosevelt, rivals for the nation's Presidency and fellow landholders in Dutchess County, cast their votes today along with an estimated 50,000,000 other Americans out to settle what many observers regard as the closest election in recent times.

Here in a key state, the Democratic and Republican nominees, respectively, wound up their respective campaigns last night with national radio appeals—President Roosevelt for a 50,000,000-vote turnout "to respect our democracy" and Governor Dewey for a "desperately needed" change in national administration.

The stringency that has marked the crisis-stressed 1944 contest had no place in the sober-toned, almost prayerful concluding national radiocasts to the people that

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Governor Dewey's address on election eve: Page 8.

President Roosevelt's address on election eve: Page 8.

Civil Air Parley Delegates Await U. S. Political Results

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 7—With diverging British and American positions on control of postwar air commerce visibly no closer, in spite of what appeared to be a Canadian compromise on conditions of provisional route agreements, delegates to the International Civil Aviation Conference here today awaited perhaps as anxiously as any United States citizen the outcome of the election.

On the assumption that a Republican Administration would not be disposed to follow through on an international air accord on the same broad basis as the Democrats, some persons, particularly in British quarters, hold that should that Party win, representatives of the 51 nations attending would scramble for quick passage to their homes scattered about the globe.

Republican sources, however, insist that a bipartisan understanding could and would assure unfaltering progress, and they point to the collaboration on world commercial as well as political policy between Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and his advisers, and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

British-U. S. Gap Stressed

Regardless of grounds for fears of a change in Washington, the situation underlines basic differences, some perhaps purely partisan among the American delegates. So far, stress has been laid on the gap between the British and the Americans in regard to the extent of central authority over

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Weather Predictions

Clear—Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Hint of War on Japan Seen in Stalin Speech; American Relations With Moscow Improving

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor recently returned from Russia

Predictions that Russia may presently abandon its role of interested spectator in the Far Eastern War for a more active part seem confirmed by Premier Stalin's October Revolution Anniversary speech. In Soviet policy it isn't always what is said which carries decisive weight, but who says it.

The Soviet classification of Japan as an aggressor along with Germany is, in itself, not new. It has been done in articles appearing in leading Soviet publications, including the newspaper Pravda and the semi-monthly journal War and the Working Class, in no uncertain terms on more than one occasion.

But the names signed to these articles have, in the formal sense, absolved the Soviet Government from any official responsibility for the views expressed, even though the world at large, including the Japanese, could draw their own conclusions.

When Mr. Stalin speaks he does so in his threefold capacity of head of the Soviet Government, leader of the ruling Communist Party, and Commander in Chief of the Red Army. His words are weighted with the concentrated might of the entire Soviet nation.

Never Speaks Lightly

It is not surprising, therefore, if Mr. Stalin never ad-libs or speaks lightly. He is deeply conscious of his immense authority and responsibility and saves his words for moments of supreme historic decision, when they are figuratively and literally handed down on the Soviet equivalent of tablets of stone.

Mr. Stalin's references to Japan, which provide the Western press with headline material, occur well toward the end of the text of his speech in the course of a discussion of effective ways to curb aggression. He says in part:

"It cannot be considered accidental that such unpleasant facts occurred as the incident at Pearl Harbor, the loss of the Philippines

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

President Marks Soviet Anniversary

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 7

President Roosevelt, in a message on the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, predicted the "early defeat of the Nazi aggressors" and the attainment of a lasting peace.

The President wired President Kalinin of the Soviet Union:

"It gives me great pleasure on this national anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to send greetings to you and to the people of the Soviet Union. . . .

"We can look forward with even greater confidence to the early defeat of the Nazi aggressors and the attainment of our common goal—a durable and just peace and continuance of close collaboration between all the United Nations."

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—America's complex and delicate problem of dealing with Soviet Russia, on the success of which future world peace may depend and which is one of the major concerns of the State Department, is shown by four recent developments:

1. Premier Stalin's generous reference yesterday to the second front, to agreement with Great Britain and the United States, to the hope of future Allied accord and to Japan as an aggressor state.

2. The dangerous "Big Three" crisis over oil in Iran in which vitriolic Russian press assaults have included the United States.

3. Lack of comprehension by the Moscow press, indicated by cabled reports, of the American presidential contest.

4. Election revival in America of the "red menace" bogey which many fear will be a handle for postwar United States isolationists.

Dominating all these matters, as Washington sees it, is the hopeful address of Premier Joseph Stalin on the 27th anniversary of the Russian revolution, Nov. 6.

Test for 'Big Three'

Typical of the ups and downs of U. S.-British-Russian relations is the simultaneous occurrence of the important speech by Mr Stalin, urging unity and encouraging the hope of full understanding with the Iran crisis, which has been called the testing ground of the "Big Three's" ability to work together.

Washington sees the Stalin

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Western Front:

American Troops Rewin Vossenack

United States troops, at times fighting hand to hand against German reinforcements flung into counterattacks, won back the last half of the focal town of Vossenack and edged closer to two flanking villages in the bitter battle to break the German Roer River barrier to Cologne.

To the south, American and French forces advanced two to three miles in bitter progress toward Vosges passes to Germany. In Holland a front dispatch re-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Two P.A.C.'s Covered Bay State In Closing Days of Campaign

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Though not much was heard of the second, two Political Action Committees have been operating in Massachusetts during the closing period of the campaign.

The original P. A. C. here is conducted by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The newer, the Massachusetts Citizens' Political Action Committee, is separate and made its appeal, it is stated, to the independent voter who believes that to be effective in political action he must stand side by side with organized labor.

Both P. A. C.'s are state branches of national organizations promoted and headed by Sidney Hillman.

The Citizens' P. A. C. got going here early in October, according to Maxwell Miller, its director. It indorsed only the Roosevelt-Truman ticket and Representative Christian A. Herter (R) in the 10th Congressional District.

Claim C. I. O. Independence

"We are completely independent of the C. I. O. P. A. C.," Mr. Miller said. "We made no drive for membership. We restricted our efforts to getting out the vote."

The Citizens' P. A. C. has worked out of two small offices in the Old South Building. Its state Chairman is Edwin B. Goodell, Jr.

Leaders of the P. A. C. of the C. I. O., looking back over its unique labor venture into politics, voiced satisfaction with the results. Registration, they declared, had heavily increased in localities where the C. I. O. had large membership.

While some opposition to the P. A. C.'s political program had arisen within the C. I. O., they said the objectors had generally come around, and that the plan today had 95 per cent support.

Women's Organization Revised

The design of the women's organization had been revised during the campaign. The first idea had been to set up a general women's division, but it was found that with the women working along with the men in the shops, they could be reached better through one organization. Hense the women's effort was then directed to the wives and other relatives of C. I. O. members.

Contributions came in liberally from some C. I. O. groups, and from others in not so large amount as had been hoped for. Some C. I. O. units were solidly enthusiastic, others divided on various issues and were not very active.

Granting that as amateurs in politics they had made some mistakes, P. A. C. leaders noted particularly that they had indorsed too many candidates in the primaries and had not sufficiently judged of their chances of winning.

Continuance of the P. A. C. through a skeleton organization was thought a possibility. The future of the C. I. O.'s P. A. C. will be determined during the National C. I. O. convention at Chicago the latter part of this month.

TONIGHT CONTINUOUS ELECTION RETURNS

WCOP

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Washington Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

with his

COMMENTARY TRENDS ANALYSIS

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Washington Editor of LOOK

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Business to Plan For Termination Of War Contracts

To prepare for Government termination of war contracts by spreading a better understanding of the procedure for insuring prompt payment of claims, the Boston Chamber of Commerce will sponsor a meeting Nov. 14, in New England Mutual Hall, for discussion of various aspects of the situation, it was announced today.

As the war progresses to a victorious conclusion, cut-backs and contract terminations in war orders are bound to increase, the Chamber pointed out. To prepare for terminations, the Chamber urges that a plan for removal of surplus property from plants be evolved. Executives, accountants, subcontractors, and suppliers are urged to attend this meeting from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m.

Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber, will open the meeting and Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Richie, fiscal officer, Boston Ordnance District, will serve as permanent chairman.

"The Contract Settlement Act in Operation" will be discussed by Maj. Richard W. Vogel of the Quartermaster Corps; "The Preparation for Termination and How to Terminate," by Lieut. Frank T. Armstrong, the Army Ordnance; "The Sub-Contractor's Claim," by Lieut. Donald W. Drew of the Army Air Forces; "Interim Financing," by Lieut.-Commander E. J. Corcoran of the Navy, and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Heller of the Army Fiscal Department; and "Smaller War Plants Corporation Assistance on Termination," by Giles Smith, regional manager, Contract Settlement of the SWPC.

WCOP in New Network

Station WCOP tonight will be operating as a network station for the first time with a complete report of the election, it has been disclosed. The Boston station will be linked with WHOM, Jersey City, N. J., and WOL, Washington, D. C., two other eastern seaboard radio stations recently acquired by the Cowles Broadcasting Company. Interests of the owners of WCOP are represented in the Des Moines (Iowa) Register-Tribune, and Look Magazine.

Nata-Pax Refills (4 doz. to the package) are multiple layers of softest filmy cellulose, made with finest baby oil.

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War Fund Hits $3,540,150 As Drive Goes On

Greater Boston's United War Fund sped on toward its goal of $7,650,000 today despite the preoccupations of election day. As the fund-raising campaign entered its second week $3,540,150 was the total reported.

Today's special Red Feather Award goes to a former U. S. Air Force turret gunner, Technical Sergeant Steve (Wyoming) Gibson, who in private life is a singing cowboy. He was injured in the crash of his B-17 in Nebraska after he had completed 12 bombing missions over Germany and had been transferred back to the United States as an instructor. He holds the Army Air Medal for courage in combat.

He told Fund workers at headquarters today, as he made his contribution: "I know what the USO is doing for the boys overseas, and what the United War Fund means to the home folks when a soldier is months in an Army hospital as I was. That's why I want to make a contribution."

Fund officials reported that six more Greater Boston schools have exceeded their goals. They were Girls' High School, Hyde District School, James J. Chittick District School, Julia Ward Howe District School, Patrick F. Lyndon District School and Boston Clerical School.

Boston and Albany Railroad employees became the first railroad group to go over the top, reaching 105 per cent of their goal.

"And we're still going full steam ahead," said William B. Oldroyd, Boston and Albany group chairman.

Gifts of $500 or more acknowledged today by Fund headquarters included:

Subscriptions of Individuals

$5,494—Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby.
$5,300—Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Cabot.
$2,000—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Coolidge; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Griswold.
$1,800—Lieut. and Mrs. Henry B. Jackson.
$1,500—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hopkinson.
$1,400—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Maddison.
$1,350—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Narcus.
$1,250—John R. Macomber.
$1,200—Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Shea; Miss Clara B. Winthrop.
$1,000—"From a Friend"; Mrs. Leroy S. Brown; Mr. and Mrs. William J. Davidson; Mr. and Mrs. F. Andre Hunnewell; Mrs. James Jackson, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Lannefeld; Mellen Bray Trust.
$900—Mr. and Mrs. Donald Falvey.
$875—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Kahn.
$800—J. Robie Cove; Miss Florence E. Tower.
$755—Mrs. Hen[illegible]B. Chapin.
$750—Ledru J. Puckett; Mr. and Mrs. Grafton B. Perkins; Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Wentworth.
$640—Mrs. Elmer H. Bright.
$600—Clement R. Lamson; Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson Lane; Miss Eleanor S. Parker.
$550—Mrs. J. Henry Hutchings.
$500—Arthur F. Bernhard; Mr. and Mrs. David Black; Mrs. Thomas S. Blumer; Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Carter; Lieut. Commander and Mrs. Philip M. Clark; the Rev. and Mrs. John Crocker; Mrs. John Wells Farley; Mrs. Edward J. Frost; the Rev. and Mrs. A. Philip Guiles; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill; Lieut. and Mrs. Pliny Jewell, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Rust; Mrs. F. Foster Sherburne; Mrs. George S. Terry; Mrs. Regina Thurlimann; Mrs. Leverett S. Tuckerman.

Subscriptions of Companies

$9,000—Cambridge Gas and Electric Companies.
$8,000—Hood Rubber Company.
$7,150—Sherman Paper Products Corporation.
$5,500—Morton's Women's Apparel Shop.
$2,548—Newton Trust Company.
$2,500—Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.; the Eastern Company.
$2,150—Nathan H. Gordon Corporation.
$2,000—J. W. Greer Company; the Wuskanut Mills, Inc.
$1,550—Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation.
$1,500—American Hide and Leather Company; Stedfast & Roulston, Inc.
$1,250—The Gamewell Company.
$1,050—Paine Furniture Company.
$1,000—American Fireworks Company; Atlantic Gelatin Company; M. Brezner & Co.; Earnshaw Knitting Company and Subsidiaries and employees; Futurity Thread Company; Herbert Lawton & Co.; Leigh Textile Company.
$750—Lynd-Farquhar Company; Middlesex & Boston Street Railway Co.
$600—R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Inc.; Harry L. Rice.
$500—Ackerman & Patterson, Inc.; City of Boston Hotel Association; Haartz-Mason-Grower Company; Hebb & Meakin, Inc.; Massachusetts Machine Shop, Inc.; George W. Moore, Inc.; T. Noonan & Sons Co.; United Artists Corporation.

Latin-American Journalists in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Newspaper Women From South of the Border Visit Hub

Photographed as they eagerly received press credentials for attending the Democratic rally Saturday night, where most of them had their first glimpse of President Roosevelt, these Latin-American women writers declared they were having the time of their lives. Left to right, they are: Mrs. Elsa de Barrios of Guatemala; Miss Laura de Arce, Uruguay; Miss Lenka Franulic, Chile; Miss Piedad Levi Castillo, Ecuador; Mrs. Gloria de Padilla, Guatemala; Mrs. Aurora de Ramirez, Ecuador, and Mrs. Raquel de Castro, Peru. Today they are lunching at Women's City Club.

Seven Latin-American Women Entertained by Boston Groups

Seven women writers from Latin America are in Boston today, visiting the Simmons College School of Social Work, the Boston Dispensary—said to be the oldest and largest of its kind in the country—the Women's City Club for luncheon, and later the Charlestown Boys' Club.

They are on a good-neighbor tour of American cities, under the auspices of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, which began Oct. 11 and will end on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23. Yesterday they visited Harvard University and Cambridge, and tomorrow will be filled for them with a program arranged by Boston University, which will conclude with luncheon, a reception, and a tea-dance.

Having seen most of the principal American cities, including Chicago, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Miami, New York, and Washington, they all agree they like New York best "for excitement" and Washington best for beauty. And by the time they had been in Boston two days they were charmed with it, too. They declare they are not at all wearied with sightseeing and find it "so thrilling seeing all these new places."

A special "thrill" came when they attended the Democratic rally for President Roosevelt in Fenway Park Saturday night. Only Senorita Lenka Franulic of Chile had ever seen the American Chief Executive before, when she was in Washington on a previous visit. The rest clapped and cheered excitedly as the President's car, bathed in floodlights, mounted the ramp to the platform in the center of the field.

When they leave Boston on Wednesday, these newspaper women from south of the border will have seen the Hub almost from end to end; they will have met officials at the State House and City Hall, they will have visited our hospitals, our schools and colleges, our boys' clubs, and settlement houses and will have been entertained at luncheons by Harvard and Boston University women's groups and by the Women's City Club of Boston. On Saturday they also were greeted personally by the Most Reverend Archbishop-elect Richard J. Cushing of the Roman Catholic diocese.

Beside Senorita Franulic, who lives in Santiago, Chile, and who, in addition to writing for the Revista Ercilla, directs a daily radio program for the National Agricultural Society, the group includes: Senorita Piedad Levi Castillo, reporter for El Telegrafo of Guayaquil, Ecuador; Senora Aurora de Ramirez of Quito, Ecuador, correspondent for two newspapers, El Universo and El Dia, who also conducts her own radio program, "Tribuna Feminina"; Senora Elsa de Barrios of Quetzaltenango, Guatemala, who is director of a publication called Proa and writes, as well, for Diario de Hoy of El Salvador; Senora Gloria de Padilla, director of Azul, a Guatemalan publication, and correspondent for Nuestro Diario; Senora Raquel de Castro of Lima, Peru, director of Vida y Salud, a monthly review, and director of a daily radio program called La Hora Femenina, and Senorita Laura de Arce of Montevideo, who is a correspondent of El Mundo Uruyuayo, and conducts a radio program known as La Mujer de Hoy en America.

The group is being accompanied by Bernice M. Strawn and Herminia Garza, representatives of the C. I. A. A., and by James E. Briggs of the America Express Company.

Oldest Auto Driver Votes

MERIDEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Believed to be the country's oldest licensed auto driver, Hermon E. Hubbard, 100 years old, voted here today.

So did 8,600 other registrants up to noon, including about 1,200 servicemen and women, whose ballots were cast in absentia.

Cambridge Wins Philippine Honor

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP) (Delayed)

Steaming unescorted into Leyte Gulf the day after American troops had landed, the S. S. David Dudley Field, commanded by Capt. Albion M. Burbank of Cambridge, holds the honor of being probably the first Liberty ship to arrive in the Philippines.

There was no dock for the ship, and her merchant marine crew labored day and night to unload the cargo of howitzer shells, machine guns, and mortars. Another first was added to its record—that of being the first Liberty ship to shoot down a Zero in the Philippines.

Small Plants In N. E. to Hear Their Outlook

How New England industries can best maintain their competitive position in a peacetime economy will be discussed by national authorities at the industrial session of the New England Council's Third War Conference, to be held at the Hotel Statler, Nov. 16 and 17.

A special feature of the Conference will be the first of a series of nationwide exhibits by the Smaller War Plants Corporation of new products and new materials, especially of plastic and forest derivation, developed during the war. This exhibit is part of the effort of the SWPC to stimulate small plants into action and to assist in their reconversion as soon as possible after the collapse of Germany. Technical experts will be in attendance at the exhibit to give industrialists information about the new products.

Other exhibits will include patent displays by the Alien Property Custodian Office, and a display of Department of Commerce publications on present and postwar markets.

Slated to speak at the industrial session Friday morning are William Yandell Elliott, Vice-Chairman, Office of Civilian Requirements, War Production Board, Washington; Charles R. Hook, Jr., Secretary of Rustless Iron and Steel Corporation, Baltimore, an industry member of the National War Labor Board; Arthur A. Hood, Director of Dealer Relations, Johns-Manville Sales Corporation, New York, Chairman of the Postwar Marketing Committee of the Producers' Council, Inc., and Vice-President of the Guild of American Economists; Richard C. Cooke, Regional Director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, Boston.

Other sessions will deal with agriculture, community development and recreation. More than 260 New England industrial, commercial and agricultural organizations are co-sponsoring the conference which begins Thursday with a Governors' session at noon and is followed by six State dinners in honor of the six New England Governors in the evening.

Blimp Crashes Off Coast of Cape Cod

A Navy blimp on an operational flight from the Naval Air Station at South Weymouth crashed into the sea about 12 miles east of Cape Cod at an undetermined time yesterday, the First Naval District announced today.

Of the personnel on the blimp, eight were rescued, one was killed and one is missing. A Naval vessel picked up the survivors yesterday afternoon, while search for the missing man continued throughout last night and today. Names of the crew are withheld pending notification of next of kin of the casualties.

Mock Election at Westwood School Gave Dewey Big Lead Over Roosevelt

It was a victory for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today at the mock election held by the high school students of Westwood. A count made shortly after the close of school sessions totaled: Dewey, 142 votes; President Roosevelt, 94 votes. On the vice-presidential contest the vote was: Bricker, 167; Truman, 68 votes. This was the result very largely expected in this town, which generally favors the Republican side in the elections on a three-to-one basis.

The Cahill-Tobin "contest" for Governor here was very close, however. The total: Cahill, 118 votes; Tobin, 115 votes.

One of the schoolrooms is fitted up with election booths and the pupils are being dismissed from classes when convenient to vote. Principal Arthur H. Lord, Jr., said.

The pupils "registered" last week and yesterday wound up their "campaign" with a "red hot" political rally in which four students each presented opposing political points of view. The project, which was devised by Miss Mary Keenan, of Hyde Park, social studies teacher, has been taken up enthusiastically by the student body. The registration for the school election, according to Mr. Lord, was 171 out of a total school membership of 275 pupils.

In Norwood, the Junior High School seventh grade pupils held mock presidential elections in the social science classes. The ninth graders were taken on a tour of the polling places, so that they could see at first hand what takes place when American citizens exercise their right of franchise.

At the Edward Devotion School in Brookline, the three teachers of social studies, Ruth E. Funk, Clarice J. Weeden, and Barbara C. MacKay, have arranged a full-scale mock presidential election for the 300 students of the sixth, seventh, and eighth grades.

It resulted in a landslide for Roosevelt and Saltonstall, with the rest of the ticket going heavily Republican, and the decision in favoring the biennial sessions of the State Legislature 144 to 66.

One of the students, young Ted Ulman of Crowninshield Road, Brookline, told how the interest of the children was aroused in this opportunity given them to keep abreast of the nation. He declared that the children were not voting as their parents did and were showing almost an adult degree of secrecy about their vote.

On Oct. 26, the Social Studies Club of the school at its meeting discussed the political issues and candidates, so that the children feel well informed. In addition, they have heard about these matters in their social studies classes in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, genuine balloting is going on today in the auditorium of the Devotion School, and from the balcony the children are being allowed to watch the goings-on. And they are thrilled to find that the reality is exactly like the make-believe. They were especially interested when one woman came to the polls and could not obtain a ballot because she had not registered. It brought home to them the reason why their own teachers had insisted that they must "register" for the school balloting.

Weather Predictions

Clear—Colder

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity — Clear and colder tonight. Lowest temperature will be near 26 degrees in the city and from 15 to 20 degrees inland. Wednesday fair and milder. Diminishing winds becoming gentle tonight and Wednesday.

Maine — Clear and colder tonight. Lowest temperatures will be near 10 degrees in snow-covered areas. Elsewhere temperatures will be 15 to 20 degrees. Wednesday fair with slightly higher temperatures.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Clear and colder tonight with lowest temperatures 15 to 20 degrees. Wednesday fair with slightly higher temperatures.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Clear and colder tonight. Lowest temperatures 15 to 20 degrees inland with freezing temperatures to the coast. Wednesday fair and milder.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 5:31 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Wednesday, 6:14 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.

Voted First for Grant

KEENE, N. H., Nov. 7 (AP) — Frank E. Amadon, this city's lone surviving Civil War veteran, today cast his ballot in a national election for the 19th time, but declined to reveal his choice. Mr. Amadon cast his first ballot for a President of the United States for Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Youngest Visitor—Oldest Doll

Little Martha Clasby at Antiques Exposition

This modern, shy young miss is the youngest visitor yet at the New England Antiques Exposition and Sale which will be at the Copley-Plaza Hotel through Thursday. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clasby of Brookline, Martha went unerringly to the display of antique dolls and doll carriages and chose this charming lady-doll for her favorite. It looks as though Martha and the doll are both very well pleased about the whole affair.

Bay State Casts Heavy Vote With Close Election Forecast

Continued from Page 1

hour to count absentee ballots of servicemen which may arrive right up to the last minute.

Every precaution to insure the counting of Federal war ballots and State absentee ballots from servicemen has been taken. Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook disclosed that not only would State Police cars rush Federal war ballots received at the State House to their proper voting precincts but planes of the Civil Air Patrol will be used to reach communities remote from Boston.

With its important 16 electoral votes in the balance as voting began, Massachusetts remained one of the focal centers in the national election. In the opinion of many observers the outcome of the presidential election here may be the deciding factor in what most concede to be the most important national election in the country's history.

Second in interest only to the presidential contest was the keenly fought race for Governor between Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. Both political camps radiated confidence as the voting began.

In predicting that President Roosevelt would carry the "grand old Bay State by 175,000 votes," William H. Burke, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee said that "with him in this great victory will go into office Mayor Maurice J. Tobin as Governor."

Republicans Confident

Republican officials were just as confident. Lieutenant Governor Cahill predicted he would defeat Mayor Tobin "by 100,000 votes," and George B. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee forecast a Massachusetts triumph for Governor Dewey by 150,000 votes.

The Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, whose participation in the campaign has provided one of the G. O. P.'s chief issues, released a statement forecasting victory for candidates it had indorsed.

"The Massachusetts P. A. C.," the statement said, "believes that the increased registration in this Commonwealth indicates an overwhelming victory for President Roosevelt and success for other candidates who have been indorsed by the P. A. C."

Mayor and Mrs. Tobin voted shortly after nine o'clock at the Joseph P. Manning School in Ward 19, Precinct 17, Jamaica Plain. Mrs. Tobin, who cast her ballot first, looked particularly cheerful and confident.

Cahill Photographed

Lieutenant Governor Cahill and Mrs. Cahill voted at 10:08 o'clock at the Watson School, East Braintree. Mrs. Cahill, who was greeted by neighbors as "Josephine," acted as door tender when voters, committeemen, and a flock of photographers went outside to snap the Lieutenant Governor's picture.

In nearly every community unusually heavy voting was reported indicating that the large registration had not been limited to either party.

Republican strongholds such as Newton and Wellesley reported a turnout in excess of four years ago while strong Democratic citadels such as Boston, Chelsea, and Somerville were also running way ahead of 1940.

Radio Still Busy

Even as the people were going to the polls, the radio was still carrying the campaign into Bay State homes. Both Mayor Tobin and Lieutenant Governor Cahill gave radio talks during the day and members of both major party tickets urged support of their respective candidates.

In the contest for President in Massachusetts chief interest was in the big cities where the extent of the so-called anti-Roosevelt vote may govern the way the State's 16 electoral votes are to be cast.

Another highlight of the State balloting will be effect of the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. on several important contests, notably that for Governor in which the P. A. C. has indorsed Mayor Tobin and the 14th Congressional District race in which Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., House Minority Leader, is opposed by P. A. C.-endorsed Edmond P. Talbot (D), former Mayor of Fall River.

The Boston vote may be the most important factor in both the gubernatorial and Presidential contests, in the opinion of most political observers. It is generally conceded that Mayor Tobin, who confidently predicted he would receive a 100,000 vote plurality in Boston, must run up a city margin of at least 75,000 votes to carry the State.

Dever's Plurality

Four years ago Paul A. Dever's Boston plurality over Governor Saltonstall was cut to roughly 62,000 votes. Had he maintained a normal Boston margin over his Republican opponent he would have won the election. In some quarters it was believed that Mayor Tobin also would be seriously cut in his home city because of the admitted disaffections in the Democratic ranks.

Governor Dewey may run better in Boston than did Wendell Willkie four years ago and in doing so may carry Massachusetts. Mr. Willkie received 124,908 votes in Boston, more than 90,000 less than the 215,244 votes cast for President Roosevelt.

Persistent reports that the President is losing a lot of the Irish-American support of other years because of the P. A. C.-Communist charges hammered home by Republican campaign orators give credence to the belief that Governor Dewey may make a better showing than did Mr. Willkie.

Although no question remains as to Governor Saltonstall's ability to score a smashing victory over Mayor John H. Corcoran of Cambridge in the Senate contest, the outcome will be watched with interest because of the possible record vote the Governor may roll up.

The biggest previous plurality given a Massachusetts candidate was in 1924 when Calvin Coolidge, Republican candidate for President had a winning margin of 428,000 votes. Some believe Governor Saltonstall may equal or even surpass this figure.

Another highlight will be the contests for the Executive Council in which Republicans now fill seven of the eight seats. Interest will center on Republican ability to retain this overwhelming margin.

Maine Voting Heavy

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 7 (AP)—Large turnouts of early voters were reported from most Maine cities today, but officials in some rural areas said the balloting was "quite light" because of snow and ice-covered roads.

City Clerk A. Edwin Smith said voting in Portland was heavier than in 1940. Total servicemen's ballots received by mid-morning, he said, were 1,671.

Biddeford and Saco City Clerks also described balloting as heavy. Election officials said polling places in the seven wards of each were busy from opening time and estimated 7,000 ballots might be cast in Biddeford and 3,000 in Saco.

With 30 voters waiting in line at one ward when the polls opened in Gardiner, voting was "exceptionally heavy" in all wards, according to city officials. In South Gardiner and surrounding rural areas, voting was reported quite light because of difficult traveling.

At Bangor, the heaviest vote was in ward 3, a Republican stronghold. Political workers said the city's vote would be heavier than in the September State election.

In Lewiston, the morning vote was heavier than in September. A large turnout of women was reported in Auburn.

Connecticut Vote

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP)—Connecticut voters, registered in greater number than ever before, appeared to be in no particular hurry today to make their decision between President Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey of New York and the candidates for other national and State offices up before them.

Reports showed that early voting generally was light, with about 19,000 ballots cast in New Haven, the State's second city, during the first four hours, and 17,000 in the first 4½ hours out of a total registration of 74,000 in Bridgeport.

After six hours, Waterbury reported a total vote of 14,677, almost 5,000 less than in 1940.

The New Britain vote at noon was 3,000 less than at the last presidential election, with 11,006 cast today.

Most of the candidates in the outstanding races cast their own ballots in Fairfield County.

N. H. Voting Heavy

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 7 (AP)—Heavy voting was indicated in all sections of New Hampshire today despite yesterday's snowfall of several inches in the north counties.

The weather which brought the large turnout was clear and cold throughout the State. At noon, Concord reported 3,500 ballots had been cast for the heaviest early vote in its history.

Big R. I. Vote

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 7 (AP)—Voting as "extremely heavy" throughout Rhode Island today with election officials noting an especially large proportion of women.

Clear, crisp election weather brought thousands to the polls earlier than ever before. Approximately 20 per cent of those registered cast their ballots at Cranston, Newport, Warwick, Woonsocket and North Providence by mid-morning.

Bronze Star Medals Awarded To Six New England Soldiers

War Activities of New England

Six New England infantrymen have won the Bronze Star Medal, according to an announcement today from the War Department. Connecticut's representative on the list is Technician, 4th grade, Wesley M. Brower of Middletown.

Three Bay State men awarded the medal are Sergeant Cyrus C. Marden of Chestnut Hill; Private, first class, Joseph F. Hern of Mendon, and Private Earl L. McLean of Berlin.

Rhode Island has two men so honored. They are Corporal Howard E. Johnston of Norwood and Private Donald R. Bennett of Pawtucket.

Rotary Club

Rehabilitation work of the Marine Corps will be the subject of a talk by Maj. Ara J. Miller, Rehabilitation officer for this district, at the weekly meeting of the Boston Rotary Club tomorrow noon. Major Miller will tell of the work of the local office and the way in which the Marine Corps takes care of its veterans with personal guidance and follow-ups in their adjustment to civilian life.

Marine Observance

Citizens of Massachusetts are urged to help the Marine Corps observe the 169th anniversary of its formation on Nov. 10 as "one of its most important anniversaries," in a message from Governor Saltonstall.

The Governor's statement was, in part, "Our 'Soldiers of the Sea' as gallant and valiant now as ever, are acquitting themselves with the greatest of distinction. They are winning new honors whenever they strike in the name of freedom and security."

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Curbs to Halt Rising Prices More Effective Around World

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Government curbs on wartime rises in prices are steadily becoming more effective around the world, a survey just published by the League of Nations' Economic and Financial Department now located at Princeton, N. J., indicates:

In about two thirds of the 29 countries for which figures are available, rise in both wholesale prices and the cost of living was brought to a halt in the course of 1943 or early in 1944. Some countries have managed to reduce the cost of living while the war is still in progress.

Of all the countries surveyed, Iran had the greatest inflation, with a 299 per cent rise in its cost of living since June, 1940. China was left out of the list because no recent data was available. In July, 1943, the cost of living in Chungking was 50.47 times the 1939 figure, the League said.

German Living Costs

The rise of the wartime cost of living since 1940, has been less in Germany than in the United States, the tables show, though in the United States the rise has slowed down and in Germany it had accelerated in July, 1944, over the previous year.

Countries which have been able to avoid a rise in the last year or showed a decrease are: Palestine, Sweden, Australia, Argentina, Canada, and New Zealand.

Canada which had an 18 per cent rise earlier in the war was able to keep prices from going higher in the past year. Australia which registered a rise of 23 per cent previously was able to reduce prices two per cent during the year.

Status in Japan

The biggest price drop, six per cent, was recorded by Argentina, but not being in the war, it does not get the same inflationary impact as other nations from booming war industries.

Japan is reported to have had a 39 per cent increase in its cost of living since 1940, 11 per cent of it in the last year.

Incomplete data for France is said by the League's economic experts to indicate that the rate of increase in the French cost of living, after rising about 50 per cent, had begun to slow down prior to liberation.

The League also made public industrial production figures showing that output in the United States in August was 114 per cent above the 1939 average. The Canadian index for July was 149 per cent above the 1939 average. Production in both countries had begun to decline slightly.

Production Figures

Other production figures released by the League showed: Smelter production of copper in the United States and Chile in 1943 was greater than in 1942 by 3.7 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively. United States output fell off in 1944 and was, in July, nearly 15 per cent lower than a year ago. Copper output has also declined in Canada.

Compared with last year, production of butter—needed as a major part of the food supply for a large part of the world, was down by 27 per cent in Australia, 15 per cent in the United States, and five per cent in Canada. In Denmark, formerly the world's greatest exporter of butter, output in June was up eight per cent. Exports from New Zealand in July were up by 31 per cent.

Since the summer of 1943, meat production has dropped in Australia by 14 per cent and in Denmark by 15½ per cent, but has risen in Canada by 9½ per cent and in the United States by seven per cent.

Cited for International Friendship

Awarded Maria Moors Cabot Gold Medals at Columbia

Left to right: Jorge Pinto, editor of Diario Latino, San Salvador, El Salvador; Albert Victor McGeachy, editor of Star and Herald, Panama City, Panama, and Carlos Mantilla Ortega, editor of El Comercio, Quito, Ecuador. Each of the three editors was awarded a Maria Moors Cabot gold medal for distinguished service in advancing international friendship in the Western Hemisphere.

3 Latin-Americans Awarded Cabot Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—For distinguished achievement in advancing international friendship in the Western Hemisphere, Columbia University has awarded Maria Moors Cabot Gold Medals to three Latin-American editors, it was announced yesterday by Dean Carl W. Ackerman, of the Graduate School of Journalism.

The medalists are: Carlos Mantilla Ortega, editor of El Comercio, Quito, Ecuador; Jorge Pinto, editor of Diario Latino, San Salvador, El Salvador; and Albert Victor McGeachy, editor of the Star and Herald, Panama City, Panama. Silver plaques will go to their newspapers, and also to the magazine Repertorio Americano, of San José, Costa Rica.

At a public convocation in Low Memorial Library tomorrow, the medals will be conferred on the three editors by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the University. Since Señor Pinto cannot be present, the medal will be accepted in his behalf by his brother, Señor Miguel Pinto.

Oldest El Salvador Paper

With this brother, Señor Pinto took over the direction of the Diario Latino on the passing of their father in 1940. The oldest newspaper in El Salvador and the second oldest in Central America, it has supported a program including constructive Pan-Americanism, independence for El Salvador, civil marriage and the gold standard. In both World Wars Diario Latino has backed the cause of the democratic nations.

Señor Ortega has long been known as an exponent of the democratic front in Latin America. He is a graduate of the School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University. While studying at that school he served as Civil Attache to the Embassy of Ecuador in Washington. From 1933 to 1936 he was Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City. After that he was appointed first Secretary to the Embassy of Ecuador in Washington. Returning to Quito in 1937 he modernized his newspaper, El Comercio. He has served as delegate from Ecuador to various Pan-American Conferences.

Columns Open to Youth

Señor McGeachy is known as a strong opponent of the present Argentine regime, on the ground that "it has given aid and comfort to Axis agents," and as an equally strong supporter of the Good Neighbor policy and a warm admirer of President Roosevelt. His Star and Herald—which is the English-language La Estrella de Panama—has asserted the right of citizens of Panama to share equally with Americans in the wage benefits of organization of the Panama Canal.

The magazine, Repertorio Americano, to which has been awarded a silver plaque, is said to occupy a unique place in Western journalism. "Since 1919," it is explained in the announcement of the awards, "its columns have been open to youth; to new writers; to men and women with new ideas, and to liberals who have yearned for freedom in their own countries."

The Maria Moors Cabot prizes, established in 1939, were endowed by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot, of Boston, as a memorial to his wife.

The medal is cast in 18 carat gold and is attached to a silk ribbon of Columbia University colors, blue and white. A miniature relief of the statue of Alma Mater by Daniel Chester French is on the obverse side, with the inscription "International friendship medal for distinguished journalistic service," on the reverse.

Bricker Asks Ohio for Vote Of Confidence

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—John W. Bricker, on the eve of an election which he hopes will lift him to the Vice-Presidency, appealed to Ohioans last night to order a continuation of "the kind of government" he has given during six years as their Governor.

The Republican nominee for the No. 2 office in the land spoke over a state-wide radio network after a day's rest from an eight-week campaign that carried him 16,000 miles through 31 states.

Reviewing his three terms in office, Governor Bricker said in a prepared speech released by his campaign staff:

"Ohio has approved the organization and service it has had for six years. I believe we want that kind of government continued.

"Tonight my considered judgment is that Thomas E. Dewey will be elected President of the United States and that James Garfield Stewart will be elected Governor of Ohio tomorrow."

Mr. Bricker, after lauding United States Senator Robert A. Taft, who is seeking re-election, took a parting swing at the National Administration.

"Not only has the New Deal depleted our resources, recklessly spent our money," he said, "but it has undermined the very spiritual foundations of our Government."

The Governor and Mrs. Bricker will vote at a schoolhouse near the Executive Mansion.

Steelman Quits New Deal As Chief Labor Conciliator

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Dr. John R. Steelman, the New Deal's "handy man" in labor disputes, has quit his $9,600 job as chief of the U. S. Conciliation Service, effective Nov. 25.

The resignation was announced before the election returns are counted, Mr. Steelman said, so it could not be construed as being politically-inspired.

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, received his letter of resignation July 1, making it one of the best-kept secrets in official Washington's recollection.

Mr. Steelman has been in the middle of some of the hottest labor squabbles of the Roosevelt regime—mainly those involving John L. Lewis and the United Mine Workers.

With pride he observes, however, that "there are probably a million people in this country who call me 'John.'"

Probably the toughest spot he was invited to occupy came during the "Captive E" mine strike of November, 1941—just before Pearl Harbor, when Mr. Lewis was fighting for a closed shop in the steel company-owned soft coal mines.

The Defense Mediation Board toppled into oblivion with Mr. Lewis' departure, his right hand man, Thomas Kennedy, and his then close associate, Philip Murray. As the three Congress of Industrial Organizations representatives on the board, they walked out in protest to the Board's decision against the mine union.

The President then appointed Mr. Steelman, Mr. Lewis and Ben Fairless, Chairman of U. S. Steel, as arbitrators. Mr. Steelman's decisive vote was cast with Mr. Lewis in favor of the closed shop "just as they had in 3,800 other operations," he said. That ended the captive mine strike.

Mr. Steelman, holder of five degrees—from Harvard, Vanderbilt, Peabody, North Carolina and Henderson-Brown—is credited by Secretary Perkins with doing a magnificent job in the field of conciliation before strikes.

She said the service, under Mr. Steelman, had settled 90 per cent of its 25,000 annual cases. Mr. Steelman says only 11 per cent now reach the strike stage, compared to 57 per cent when he took over in 1937.

MacDonald Feels Eden May Not Fill Churchill's Shoes

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and a "host of other people" regard Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden as the next Prime Minister of Britain, but "whether he ever attains it depends on those . . . chances of party fortune, which are such incalculable quantities in politics," Malcolm MacDonald, United Kingdom High Commissioner to Canada, said yesterday.

In an address prepared for delivery here, Mr. MacDonald said no one can really be certain what will be the main development in British politics after the war. There were many alternative possibilities.

A full-blown Coalition Government might continue in office, or a partial Coalition Government might be retained. The electors might choose a wholly Conservative Government, or they might prefer a Labor Administration.

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Radio Stand on Temperance And Liquor 'Sales' Disputed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 6 — Do those who believe the liquor traffic to be a universally harmful and unnecessary evil, have as much right to "sell" their idea over the air, as do those who make the liquor and depend on its wide distribution for their livelihood?

The posing of that question became inevitable with the repeal of the prohibition amendment and the development of radio as a major commercial and educational medium. It has now begun to come to a head in a suit before the Federal Communications Commission.

The case was brought by the Rev. Sam Morris, who for several years has been devoting most of his time to temperance radiocasting, chiefly in Texas, and Henry M. Johnson, Louisville attorney, and President of the American Business Men's Research Foundation here in Chicago. These two have protested renewal of the licenses of three Texas stations, WBAP, WFAA, and KGKO, on the ground that they refused to sell time for radiocasts containing appeals against the drinking of intoxicating beverages, while selling time for sales solicitation by brewery and wine advertisers.

Decision Awaited

The decision of the Commission is now being awaited. If it should hold that the complaint is insufficient to warrant refusal of renewal of licenses to these stations, new and independent proceedings will be instituted, and the fight will, the Rev. Mr. Morris says, be taken if necessary through the courts to the United States Supreme Court.

The three stations under attack have denied time for the Rev. Mr. Morris's radiocasts, and for an International Temperance Lesson, on the grounds that they "contained appeals and an argument against the drinking of liquor."

Mr. Morris points out that in conspicuous contrast to this attitude is that of Station WHAS, of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Louisville Times, which for two years has sold time to the Rev. Mr. Morris for a daily program. This station says that it sells time for beer radiocasts and, in fairness, should sell time for temperance programs.

Cites Opinion

He cites in his support the opinion of the Commission in the case of the Mayflower Broadcasting System and Yankee Network in which it was declared: "Freedom of speech on the radio must be broad enough to provide full and equal opportunity for the presentation to the public of all sides of public issues. . . ."

The Federal Communications Act itself, he says, provides that the radio spectrum is to be used "in the public interest, convenience, and necessity."

The issue, in the eyes of some radiocasters, is whether it is legally necessary, to say nothing of ethically and economically proper to sell time to one agency for the advertising of a product, then turn around and sell time to another agency which advises the public not to buy the product of the first.

Cites Duty of Stations

Of course that, in effect, is what political speakers do, but beyond that the Rev. Mr. Morris and his colleagues hold that when commercial considerations interfere with "the public interest" the station owner is bound to decide in favor of the public.

To allow a radio station to exclude temperance education, it is argued, is not only a defiance of the regulations set up to govern what is essentially a "public utility," but directly contradicts all the arguments of those who supported repeal of the prohibition amendment with the assurance that they stood for temperance, and that education was better than coercion.

The antiliquor side of the question is not without substantial expression these days. The National Prohibition Party, for example, has conducted, during the presidential campaign, regular programs over stations KDKA, Pittsburgh, KNX, Los Angeles, WSM, Nashville, and WHO, Des Moines, and has in addition, as a political party, recorded programs for rebroadcast under Army auspices to members of the service abroad. The Illinois Anti-Saloon League also is radiocasting temperance appeal 17 times weekly over three stations in Illinois.

Sightless Persons in Canton Substantially Aid War Effort

By Grace Miller

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 7—Given a chance to see what they could do in war industries here, nearly 50 sightless persons have proved that they can stand on their own feet, on an equal basis with other folks.

At a roller-bearing plant, 33 such so-called handicapped men and women are happily at work, earning an independent living, and contributing substantially to the winning of the war. They perform work that calls for deftness and a sensitive touch, or a keen sense of hearing.

Some men, for instance, hone the bores of cones used on airplane motors, check them for size. One man "sounds bearings for quiet"—a test that involves hearing. Women check small motor parts.

Doing Good Work

A factory doing war work has employed 10 such people. Both plants say not one such person has been dismissed for any reason; that all are doing good work. Several have sons in the armed service.

It was understood at the beginning that merit, not sentiment, would determine the employment of these persons, explained Philip C. Fleischer, who has recently been selected by the State of Ohio to superintend the rehabilitation of the sightless for the State. The people themselves wanted no concessions, but just a chance to show what they could do.

Credit for the plan goes first to Canton's Philomathean Society for the Blind, "who knew they could do it." Lions Club members and others also backed it.

Work Checked

The Ohio Commission for the Blind, which has done much to make such people self-supporting throughout the State, checks at regular intervals to see that their work in the war plants is satisfactorily done.

The story of the Philomathean Society here is an interesting one. A few years ago it purchased a large, old home that had been used as a day nursery. Local painters descended upon it and, free of charge, gave it a new coat of paint in almost a matter of minutes—92 minutes for the first coat, to be exact.

Today, the Society thinks it has the only home of its kind for the sightless in the United States. It is not under the auspices of the State, County, or Community fund, Mr. Fleischer explains, but is owned, free of debt, controlled, and maintained by the Philomathean Society of Canton. Eleven sightless people live in the home, each with a private room and radio of his own. It's a community center and has Braille, sewing, and music classes. Also an orchestra.

Inland Coast Guard Activities Changed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Curtailment of inland Coast Guard activity to release men for duty aboard ship, at overseas bases and in West Coast ports was announced today.

The Navy Department described the order as "not a lessening of the war effort, but a change in emphasis."

It will principally affect details on inland rivers and lakes but will also curtail such functions as floating and pier patrols, designation of restricted areas and issuance of identification cards for use on shore establishments at some smaller ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The Coast Guard said that where changes in the war picture are speeding up shipping activities, increases are being made in its manpower and equipment.

Argentine Press Devotes Much Space to Election

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 7 (AP)—The press of Buenos Aires for the past several weeks has been devoting columns of space to the United States presidential election campaign and the Nov. 6 editions carried headlines such as "Yankee election affects world destiny."

Most of the newspapers carried maps of the United States showing the distribution of electoral votes as well as biographical sketches of President Roosevelt and Thomas E. Dewey. In editorials, the United States was praised for practicing democracy by holding elections despite the war.

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President's Police Right Cited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 7—The right of the President to use his power to carry out a commitment for participation in international policing such as that proposed at Dumbarton Oaks, and his constitutional right to utilize armed force for this purpose is defended in a statement by the Commission to study the organization of peace.

Signed by six leading lawyers and professors of international law, the statement stresses that because the forces projected in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals would be limited in size, use of them "would create a situation of war in either the constitutional or the international sense."

Congress "has always been dependent upon the good faith of the President in calling upon it when the situation was so serious as to demand use of large scale force," the signers add.

Headed by Prof. James T. Shotwell, Professor Emeritus of the History of International Relations, Columbia University, the Committee included John W. Davis, formerly Democratic nominee for President and one-time Ambassador to Great Britain; W. W. Grant, formerly President of the Colorado Bar Association; Philip C. Jessup, Professor of International Law, Columbia University; George Rubless, Washington, D. C., lawyer and legal advisor to the American Delegation at the London Naval Conference, and Quincy Wright, Professor of International Law, University of Chicago.

Five Battle Stars but Nary a Scratch, 'Twice-Sunk' Cruiser Steams Home

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP) — The Navy's "ghost" ship came home yesterday.

The 10,000-ton cruiser Philadelphia, dubbed "the galloping ghost of the Sicilian coast," after the Germans twice reported it sunk, steamed into its home berth with five battle stars on its bridge—but without a scratch.

Home for the first time since its 1936 shakedown cruise, the "ghost" had been through five major campaigns — North Africa, Sicily, Salerno, Anzio, and southern France; its main battery of six-inch guns had tossed 9,000 rounds—or more than 450 tons of metal—at the enemy; shells had whistled over and around it, a torpedo had passed under it, and enemy aircraft had raided it 35 times, but aboard it not a man had been killed or seriously wounded. In more than two years in the Mediterranean theater, the ship, which the Nazis twice reported destroyed, had "run away" from only one danger—dust.

"For two days we ate dust and slept with it when the volcano Vesuvius erupted," said Lieut. Commander Carl Gesen of Concord, N. H., executive officer. "Then we got out in self-defense and the crew shoveled her off. We had been anchored only 12 miles from the volcano."

"We were weeks eliminating the stuff," said Lieut. Commander Daniel J. Burke of New York City, the chaplain.

The ship came home for a routine refitting and reconditioning in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where it was built and commissioned.

Postal Restrictions Are Made Easier For Switzerland, Italy and France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7—Limited mail service to Switzerland was resumed today, limited parcel post service to Italy has been restored, and the ban on free exchange of business and personal information between France and the United States has been lifted, according to announcements by Postmaster General Frank C. Walker and the Foreign Economic Administration.

Postcards and letters weighing not more than one ounce are now acceptable for delivery to civilians in Switzerland and the liberated areas of France, at the regular rate of five cents for a letter and three cents for a card.

The French Departments of Doubs, Meurthe - et - Moselle, Meuse, Moselle, Bas Rhin, Haute-Saone and Vosges, and the territory of Belfort, are not yet included in the new arrangement, under which ordinary business and personal matters may be covered in letters. Cables may also be exchanged. Without obtaining a Treasury license, American and French firms can now establish contacts and exchange information, financial records and commercial reports.

This means, for one thing, that creditors may get in touch with their debtors. The move is one result of the removal of the French liberated areas from the category of "enemy territory" by the United States and Great Britain.

Previously, up to the end of September, mail service, limited to unillustrated postcards of a personal nature, written in English or French, had already been restored to French liberated areas.

In the case of Italy, noncommercial packages may now be sent to Rome, Vatican City, Naples and Palermo, the FEA announced. One package a month per person, limited in value to $25 and in weight to four pounds, will be allowed. These packages may include food, clothing and other necessities.

Here's Chance to Buy Assault-Type of Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Purchasers for 2,215 assault boats, which have been declared surplus property by the War Department, are being sought by the United States Maritime Commission.

Built for Army Service Forces, 1,088 of the surplus assault craft are new. The other 1,127 have been used, but are believed to be in serviceable condition. All will be sold on a "where is, as is basis," on the date of delivery.

The assault boats are located at eight Army Service depots, including Richmond, and may be inspected from Nov. 13 to 18, inclusive, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

The boats weigh 195 pounds each, are 13 feet, 6 inches in length, and 5 feet, 4 inches wide amidships, and are built of ¼-inch plywood.

Those interested in negotiating purchase of any of the craft should send their inquiries to Surplus Property Section, Procurement Division of the United States Maritime Commission in Washington.

Bloom in the Spring Tra La

In botany, the name annuals applies to plants which complete their life-circle in one year; biennials require two years, and perennials live for an indefinite number of years.

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IN MISSES SIZES — EVENING FASHIONS — SECOND FLOOR

'Late George Apley' at Plymouth—Technicolor Musical at Keith Memorial

Marquand-Kaufman Comedy Greeted by Large Audience

By L. A. Sloper

The wartime industry of making plays from novels continues in full swing. The latest product is "The Late George Apley," fashioned by John P. Marquand and George S. Kaufman from Mr. Marquand's prize-winning story of six years ago. At the Plymouth Theater Monday night it was welcomed gleefully by an audience drawn almost entirely from the Apley circle.

Probably Mr. Kaufman was wise in not attempting to reproduce the book on the stage. By concentrating on a single week in the life of his hero, he avoided the pitfalls of the episodic treatment. In respect of dramatic force, his method would seem to promise justification for the sacrifice of many revealing incidents which would have helped in painting a full-length portrait of a Boston Brahmin against his background.

Still, it was a difficult task. Mr. Marquand's "memoir in the form of a novel" was a leisurely account which made its effects by indirection. Its cumulative result was satirical yet sympathetic. One laughed at George Apley, but indulgently, and in the end one felt pity and affection for him.

* * *

But this method is essentially undramatic, and Mr. Kaufman had to choose his incidents and remake to a considerable degree his characters. The best dramatic material in the book would seem to have been Apley's blighted romance with Mary Monahan, but Mr. Kaufman perhaps felt that the use of that would not permit him to bring in the later period without resorting to the long lapses of time which he was trying to avoid.

So Mary Monahan becomes merely the heroine of a tale told to his son John; and so it is with several other incidents that loomed large in the novel. The actual action is concerned with the attempt of the two children to escape from the web that holds them. In the working out of this slender plot some of the familiar characters are caricatured and new ones are introduced.

* * *

But the play cannot be judged by comparison with the novel. It must be appraised on its own qualities. Thus looked at, it has many amusing passages, especially in the first act; and later some rather touching scenes, one between father and son, another between John and the girl he does not love but is expected to marry.

These virtues, however, are not enough to compensate for the static quality of the play as a whole, which is wanting in action and climax. We see too little and are told too much. There is insufficient emphasis on the underlying theme of the helplessness of the Apley men, their inability to escape.

The episode in which a man from Kansas City has to tell George Apley that the proposed marriage of his daughter to John Apley will not do is artificial and false. Apley was a little stupid and a little absurd, but if there was one thing he was conscious of, it was his impregnable position, and he would certainly never allow a "foreigner" to show him his duty; not even his love for his children could have brought him down to that. And the low-keyed epilogue is anti-climactic.

The performance was not always helpful, either. The sets were good, but in view of the considerable practice the company had had before arriving in Boston, there was a surprising amount of tumbling, and the pace was extraordinarily hesitant. Leo G. Carroll, for an Englishman, grasped very well the distinctive quality of George Apley, and his experience enabled him to reveal it to the audience, but he seemed unsure of himself and his timing was bad.

Margaret Dale gave sharp definition to the bitter-tongued Amelia, George's sister, and she made every line and every word count, but she seemed to have wandered in from another world. Percy Waram was just about right as George's best friend and severest critic, Janet Beecher was a sympathetic Catherine Apley, though not particularly Bostonian.

Joan Chandler and David McKay were attractive as the children, but they again might have come from any American city. Margaret Phillips's Agnes Willing was far too gauche for a member of the Sewing Circle. Reynold Evans's Horatio Willing was a mere caricature, but this probably was more the fault of the authors than of the actor. John Conway's Greenwich Village intellectual held his own very well; but not even a Yale man would wear the clothes he had on, which could have come only from a racetrack.

When Mr. Marquand's "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," was made into a motion picture, it recalled an ancient musical comedy called "The College Widow." In one scene, in the Harvard boathouse, it had been learned on the eve of the big race that the stroke of the Varsity eight had been placed on probation. The coach was tearing his hair and crying, "Oh, who will stroke the boat?" A freshman stepped forward, called out, "I will stroke the boat"; and was received with gratitude and cheers.

Of course, nothing in the Pulham film was quite as bad as that, and nothing in the Apley play is quite as bad as the Pulham film. But it is disappointing. The Apleys in the audience laughed heartily at themselves, but how many Apleys are there? And who except the Apleys will appreciate the joke?

'The Late George Apley'

A play by John P. Marquand and George S. Kaufman, settings and costumes by Stewart Chaney, staged by Mr. Kaufman, presented by Max Gordon, Nov. 6-18, 1944, at the Plymouth Theater, Boston. The cast:

Margaret	Mrs. Priestly Morrison
George Apley	Leo G. Carroll
Catherine Apley	Janet Beecher
John Apley	David McKay
Eleanor Apley	Joan Chandler
Wilson	Byron Russell
Amelia Newcombe	Margaret Dale
Roger Newcombe	Percy Waram
Horatio Willing	Reynold Evans
Jane Willing	Catherine Proctor
Agnes Willing	Margaret Phillips
Howard Boulder	John Conway
Lydia Leyton	Ivy Troutman
Emily Southworth	Mabel Acker
Julian H. Dole	Howard St. John
Henry	Sayre Crawley

Vandamm

Alfred Drake and Alma Kaye

In the musical, "Sing Out, Sweet Land!" which the Theater Guild will present at the Colonial Monday.

José Greco, Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, Manolo Vargas

Appearing with their company in Jordan Hall Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

'Irish Eyes Are Smiling' Tells Story of Composer

From its title, "Irish Eyes Are Smiling" might easily be expected to be a lightly romantic film with the Emerald Isle for setting. As a matter of fact, the picture, which is now at the Keith Memorial, is one of those pleasant semi-biographical musicals for which "Alexander's Ragtime Band" set the vogue a few years ago. Its hero is the composer of such diverse melodies as "Mother Machree" and "Let the Rest of the World Go By," "A Little Bit of Heaven," and of course the song from which the film derives its title.

As has been the case with its predecessors the music provides the major part of the entertainment. It is very agreeable diversion, too, set forth against a lightly told yarn of Cleveland and Broadway as they might have been found during the early years of the century. The settings are appropriately old-fashioned, and the Technicolor photography makes the most of attractively designed costumes and backgrounds.

Dick Haymes, who plays the part of the composer, is more effective as a singer than as a straight dramatic actor. But there is no harm in that, for he is called upon frequently to lift his voice in melody, and the demands made by the story are comparatively light. June Haver has the role of the girl for whom most of his songs are written, and she fills it pleasantly, with a bit of dancing as well as song when the occasion warrants.

Most of the romance between the two young people consists of misunderstandings and separations. To anyone inclined to be skeptical it might seem that they see each other so seldom that they really have a very slender acquaintance. But such stories are not meant to be subjected to analysis. It is much better to sit back and listen to the music. Such first-rate singers as Leonard Warren and Blanche Thebom of the Metropolitan Opera have been enlisted for some of the melodies. When there is need for a bit of tartness to lend variety, Monty Woolley is always ready to oblige in the role of a Broadway adventurer of somewhat vague occupation who eventually turns out to be a musical comedy producer.

Maxie Rosenbloom turns up as a good-hearted professional pugilist, and Anthony Quinn has the role of a Broadway promoter, a man of apparently unlimited means. Both of them are the sort of characters that might be found in a Damon Runyon yarn, and it is no great surprise to discover that Mr. Runyon himself produced the film for 20th Century-Fox.

"In the Meantime, Darling," the other feature, is a romantic war story about wives who follow their soldier husbands from camp to camp. Jean Crain and Frank Latimer head the cast. **E. F. M.**

Drummond to Talk Over Station WCOP

J. Roscoe Drummond, Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, will be heard in exclusive radio commentaries on the progress of the election reports to be given over Station WCOP starting at 8:05, tonight.

Mr. Drummond will be heard again at 9:15 p. m., 10:45, 11:45, 12:50 a. m., and at specified periods thereafter as the final results are tabulated.

WCOP operates on a frequency of 1150 kilyocycles, or wavelength of 261 meters.

Crooks Recital Delayed

The recital by Richard Crooks, scheduled for Sunday in Symphony Hall, has been postponed, because of the singer's indisposition, to either Dec. 9 or Dec. 10, in the same auditorium.

Returns at Film Houses

Election returns will be announced tonight at the Keith Memorial, RKO Boston, Loew's State and Orpheum, the Metropolitan, and all M & P theaters.

First Monday Symphony

Coming right down to business with the opening of the Monday series of the Boston Symphony Concerts, Serge Koussevitzky set a couple of tasks in modern listening before his public at Symphony Hall last night — Schönberg's Theme and Variations for Orchestra, op. 43B, and Shostakovitch's Symphony No. 6. The first work is more up to the moment than the second; but take the two pieces together, it wants something else than an old-fashioned audience to accept the sound. Each of the tough items was placed against a soft one—the Theme and Variations standing on the program with the Mozart Symphony in E flat major (K. 543), and the Symphony No. 6 with the Corelli-Pinelli Suite for Strings.

As for the performance of the Schönberg study in the variation form, judgment could hardly be passed. The actual execution, naturally enough, was excellent and indeed masterful; but time and many presentations are necessary for proper shakedown of music of such intricate design, and it will hardly be played as it should be for a good while yet. But there could be no question about the Shostakovitch adventure in the symphonic form. That was put before the Monday nighters in perfect roundness and clearness, Dr. Koussevitzky and his men having its assertions, meditations, ironies, and jubilations completely at command.

In regard to the Schönberg bouquet of seven blossoms; or maybe nine, for the full number, there are those who find the composer returning in it to conventional methods. But let someone adept at fitting notes together try to make a few variations on that stark motive which we may call the theme, handling it according to classic rule, and see how far he gets. No; we may be sure that ancient notions of key and of tone centers, far from dictating procedure here, are behaving in ways they never knew before. Schönberg is independent and original still.

Look at the Russian side of the question. As far back as the time of World War I, Rudolph Ganz declared that Russia was the coming musical country; nor did he mean Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, or even Rachmaninov. He could hear something new in the distance, and now it has arrived. The Symphony No. 6 ingeniously combines an opening movement and a song movement in one, under the designation, Largo; and we have the real thing in the way of a comedy diversion in the second movement, Allegro. The close, Presto, runs severely and brilliantly, too, in the course of the higher civilization. **W. P. T.**

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Tomorrow the World," by James Gow and Arnaud d'Usseau. Featuring Stephen Chase and Barbara Robbins. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"In Bed We Cry," by Ilka Chase. Presented by John C. Wilson. Featuring Ilka Chase, Frederic Tozere and Paul McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"The Late George Apley," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Leo G. Carroll and Janet Beecher. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Janie," Ann Harding and Joyce Reynolds. Edward Arnold. 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. "Secret Mission," Carla Lehmann 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—"Irish Eyes are Smiling," June Haver, Dick Haymes and Monty Woolley. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:50. "In the Meantime Darling," Jeanne Crain. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:25.

Kenmore—"Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. 2:57, 6:22, 9:47. "Days of Glory," 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"The Conspirators," Hedy Lamarr, Paul Henreid. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40 9:30. "Dark Mountain," Robert Lowery, Ellen Drew. 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:40 8:30.

Modern—"Big Noise," Laurel and Hardy. 10:40 a. m., 1:45, 4:50, 8. "Wing and a Prayer," Don Ameche, Dana Andrews. 9:05 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

Orpheum—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:25 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 8:50. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:02.

Paramount—"Till We Meet Again," Ray Milland, Barbara Britton. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "The Great Moment," Joel McCrea, Betty Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:05 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"The Merry Monahans," Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan, Jack Oakie. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Scollay—Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:35, 6:35, 9:30. "San Fernando Valley," Roy Rogers. Dale Evans. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:15.

State—"The Mark of the Whistler," Richard Dix. 11:38 a. m., 2:45, 5:52, 8:59. "Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner. 12:40, 3:48, 6:55, 10:02.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Jan Gerber's Band," "War Time Fishermen," "National and War News," Comedy. Continuous from 9:30 a. m. to midnight.

Telepix—"March of Time — Germany." "Skiing," "Americans in England," "Canine Burlesque," "Mexican Majesty," "Corsica," "Digest of World News," two cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. "Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon, Kurt Kruger. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:40. San Fernando Valley," Dale Evans, Roy Rogers. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Secret Command." "Kansas City Kitty." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Janie." "Crime by Night."

Regent: "Bathing Beauty." "Hat-check Honey."

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bathing Beauty." "Jungle Woman." 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Roger Touhy, Gangster." "Meet the People." 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "The Seventh Cross." "Meet the People." "March of Time's Americans All."

Coolidge Corner: "The Song of Bernadette."

Cleveland Circle: "Greenwich Village." "Mademoiselle Fifi." 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Janie." "Wave, WAC and a Marine." 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "I Love a Soldier." "Candlelight in Algeria." 2, 8.

University: "Casanova Brown." 2:55, 6:10, 9:25. "The Falcon in Mexico." 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Step Lively." 3:33, 8:25. "Invisible Man's Revenge." 2:08, 7, 10:02.

Park: "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "Week End in Havana."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:30, 7:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Janie." 3, 6:10, 9:20. "The Last Ride." 1:58, 5:08, 8:18.

Auditorium: "Dragon Seed." Selected Short Subjects.

Mystic: "Song of the Open Road." 3:12, 8:12. "Roger Touhy, Gangster." 1:52, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios." 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Christmas Holiday." "She Is a Soldier, Too."

Fellsway: "Double Indemnity." "Ladies of Washington."

MELROSE—Melrose: "I Love a Soldier." "Invisible Man's Revenge."

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhey, Gangster."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Janie." "The Last Ride." 2, 8.

QUINCY — Capitol: "Casanova Brown." "Pearl of Death."

Strand: "Cry of the Werwolf." "The Soul of a Monster."

Alhambra: "Janie." "The Last Ride."

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Mr. Skeffington." 3:41, 8:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Casanova Brown." "Mask of Dimitrios."

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Once Upon a Time." "Scarlet Claw."

Coolidge Corner: "In Society." "The Impostor."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Dragon Seed." "Battle for the Marianas." "March of Time."

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Greenwich Village." "Roger Touhy, Gangster."

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Story of Dr. Wassell." "Yank Ahoy."

On the Stage

Recent additions to the cast for "A Bell for Adano" include LeRoi Operti, Philip Arthur, Gilbert Mack, Charles Mayer, Harold J. Stone, and Rex King. The play makes its debut Thursday night in New Haven, where four performances will be given before the Boston opening at the Wilbur Monday night.

* * *

"Rhapsody," the operetta for which Fritz Kreisler has provided the music, which was scheduled to open last evening in New York, has been postponed to Nov. 22.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News, VLC6, 9.61 mcs., 31.4 m.

Chungking—12:00 M.—News in English, XGOY, 9.64 mcs., 31.4 m.

Moscow—6:47 p. m.—Program in English, 15.2 mcs., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—Tommy Handley in "ITMA," GSU, 7.26 mcs., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GVX, 11.93 mcs., 25.1 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English, 11.94 mcs., 25.11 m.

Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—The Children's Hour, TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Historical Venezuelan episode, YVURN, 4.92 mcs., 60.9 m.

London—9:30 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom, GSU, 7.26 mcs., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 mcs., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music, VLC 7, 11.84 mcs., 25.3 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—Isthmus Quiz, HP5G, 11.78 mcs., 25m.

Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—Philco Rhapsody, TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel, GSU, 7.26 mcs., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 mcs., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Popular Music, TGWA, 9.68 mcs., 31 m.

London—11:30 p. m.—BBC Orchestra, GSU, 7.26 mcs., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 mcs., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 mcs., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 mcs., 104.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Bob Rhodes' Orchestra	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Smoothies"; trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 Studio program	Music; "Listen, Miladv"	"Right to Happiness"; sk	Musical; Political talk	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00 Chas. Pelley's Melodv in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs..	Backstage Wife; sketch	Background for News	News; Tonv Pastor's Or
4:15 "Life to the Front"	Newscast; news	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Alvino Rev's Orch.
4:30 Help Wanted; nws	Un. War Fund Program	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Sports program	Jan Savitt's Orch.
4:45	'Hop Harrigan"	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fats Waller's Or
5:15 Evelyn Horne, mc	"Dick Tracv"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Round-Up Time; Cowboy songs
5:30 Notes for Victory	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	News service
5:45 'Inside MGM'; int.	'Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Tom Mix"; sketch	
6:00 "Page One"; news	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 E. C. Hill, news	Newscast; Wm. Lang	Election Returns	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 Election Returns	Jerry and Sky"; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Concert Music; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Dav
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Election Returns	J Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Returns, 7 to 2 a. m.
7:15 Popular music	Election Returns	News of the World	L. Morgan; Dance Or.	News service
7:30 Election; American	Election Returns	John Barry; Election	"Confidentially Yours"	Deanna Durbin, songs
7:45 Melody Hour	Election Returns	Returns	Election Returns	Frankie Carle's Orch.
8:00 Election Analysis;	News commentator	National Election Re-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15 Election: Local	Walter Winchell	turns; Local returns	Election Returns	Eddie Barrv's Orch.
8:30 CBS Cross-Country	Election Returns	WBZ Election Party:	Election Returns	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 R'ndup: B. Henry	Election Returns	Returns: Music: Sum.	Election Returns	Tax program
9:00 Election Returns	Election Returns	National Election Re-	Gabriel Heatter, news	Music Hour
9:15 Election Returns	Election Returns	turns: Summary	Election Returns	Music Hour
9:30 Election Returns	Election Returns	WBZ Election Party:	Election Returns	Music Hour
9:45 Election Returns	Election Returns	Returns: Music: Sum.	Election Returns	Music Hour
10:00 Election Returns	Raymond Gram Swing	WBZ Election Party:	Election Returns	News service
10:15 Election Returns	Election Returns	Returns: Music: Sum.	Election Returns	This Is France
10:30 Election Returns	Election Returns	WBZ Election Party:	Election Returns	Jazz Album
10:45 Election returns	Election Returns	Returns: Weath.: Rets.	Election Returns	Jazz Album
11:00 News; Election Rets	News; Election Returns	News; WBZ Election	News service	Claude Thornhill's Or.
11:15 Election Returns	Election Returns	Party; National Rets.	Election Returns	Count Basie's Orch.
11:30 Election Returns	Fishermen's program	News; WBZ Election	Election Returns	Dav's End; music
11:45 Election Returns	Election Returns	Rets.; National Rets.	Election Returns	Dav's End; News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Music; Weather; Music	
7:15 News; Herb Lewis	Newscast; Music	Dress Parade; Weather	Nelson Churchill, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	Nelson Bragg, news	"Happy Hank"	Cowboy Jamboree
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	Cowboy Jamboree
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	New England Fellowship; religious
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Novatones	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45 Music; News	Music; Newscast	Musical program	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 'School of the Air';	The Breakfast Club	Edk. MacHugh, hymns	Quiz program	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons";	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	Francis J Cronin, organ	Waltz Time; music
9:45 WEEI Food Fair	The Breakfast Club	Chet Gaylord, songs	Religious Installation	Waltz Time; News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Dramatic sketch	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	Religious Installation	"Linda's First Love"
10:15 "Light of World"	Drama; Musical variety	Robert St. John, news	Religious Installation	John Kiley, organ
10:30 "Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Studio speaker	Religious Installation	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Marching Along; Parade	Religious Installation	Mason
11:00 "Amanda"; sketch	"Breakfast at Sardi's";	"Road of Life"; sketch	Religious Installation	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; sketch	Religious Installation	"Mystery Melody," with
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Gil Martyn, news	"Now Voyager"; drama	Religious Installation	John Kiley, organist
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"; sk.	Jack Berch's Boys	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; duet	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Glamour Manor, starring Cliff Arquette	News; Marvin Behrens,	Boake Carter, news	Bob Gregory & His Cactus Cowboys; News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Musical program	News service	Drama and Music
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	"The Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	"The Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	Words and Music
1:30 B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Luncheon With Salvy	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 'The Goldbergs'; sk	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Women's Jury	Religious prgm.; News
2:00 Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	'Guiding Light'; drama	Cedric Foster, news	Sports; Music; News
2:15 "Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; food	"Today's Children"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports; Music; News
2:30 Serial drama	Jimmy Grant, songs	"Woman in White"; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Sports program
2:45 "Perrv Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	Yankee Tune Factory"	"Melody Moments"
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Yankee Tune Factory"	Irish Melodies
3:15 "Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time..	"Ma Perkins"; sketch6	Yankee Tune Factory"	News service
3:30 News; Snapshots	"Beautiful Music"	Pepper Young's Family	New England Cupboard	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45 Parade; Studio pgm	"Beautiful Music"	Right to Happiness; sk.	Musical Roundup	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00 Dorothy Myles, Melody in Sky; Songs	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; Bob Chester's Or.
4:15 Studio program	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Jane Cowl, talk	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:30 Help Wanted; News	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Lorenzo Jones, sketch	Zeb Carver's Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:45	"Hop Harrigan"; sk.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies; E. Howe, mc	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Sammy Kaye's Or
5:15 Notes for Victory	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Round-Up Time; songs
5:30 'Inside MGM'; int.	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Round-Up Time; Songs
5:45	"Captain Midnight"; sk	"Front Page Farrell"; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00 Comment; News	Jack Rogers, songs	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15 Lynn Murray's Or.	Newscast; Music	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; "Snapshots"	Moment Musicale
6:30 Band; "Facts"	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Concert; 'Whose War"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; dr.	Frank Fallon, sports
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Jennie M Henderson, tlk
7:15 Popular music	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	News of the World	Dance orchestra	News service
7:30 'Easy Aces'; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	Dick Preston, songs	Radio Newsreel	Irish - American ama-
7:45 'Easy Aces'; sketch	'The Lone Ranger'; dr.	John Barry, comments	Hal Aloma's Orch.	teur hour; songs
8:00 Jack Carson Show	Clifford Prevost, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North";	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15 Jack Carson Show	Lum 'n' Abner; sketch	comedy mystery drama	Sunny Skylar Serenade	Concert Melodies
8:30 Drama with Jean	"My Best Girls"; drama	Carol Bruce; E Howard;	Stop That Villain; quiz;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 Hersholt; News	"My Best Girls"; drama	Henny Youngman, mc	Joe Reichman's Orch.	"Lest We Forget"
9:00 Frank Sinatra, gst;	Network program	Eddie Cantor Show;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classic Album: Dvorak,
9:15 Quentin Reynolds	Network program	Leonard Sues, trmpet	"Screen Test"	Symphony No. 5 (New
9:30 'Which Is Which';	Jack Teagarden's Or.	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	World)
9:45 Quiz; guests	Dance orchestra; drama	"Mr. District Attorney"	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Classical Album
10:00 Moments in Music;	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	Sumner Welles, com'nt	Local sports
10:15 Friml's "Firefly"	Ted Malone, talk	Musical Knowledge,	Paul Schubert, news	Local sports
10:30 Nelson Eddy; Rob't	The Symphonette, with	starring Phil Harris	Musical Roundup	Local sports
10:45 Armbruster's Or.	M. Piastro, conductor	Kay Kyser; pol. talk	Parade; Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Rideout	News; Sports news	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Milton George's Or	Weather; Bump Hadley	Art Kassel's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.
11:30 Collegiate Chorale;	Fishermen's program	Hopkins Presents: Hope	Harry James Orch.	Dav's End; music
11:45 Symphony Orch...	Dance orchestra; News	Williams in "Holiday"	Harry James Orch.	Dav's End; News

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

EXETER KEN 7067 EXETER & NEWBURY STS
ANN HARDING EDWARD ARNOLD JOYCE REYNOLDS
JANIE
A New English Spy Story
"SECRET MISSION"
HUGH WILLIAMS • JAMES MASON • CARLA LEHMAN
Return Engagement Thursday!
Two Outstanding French Films (with English titles)
CARNIVAL IN FLANDERS
(LA KERMESSE HEROIQUE)
BALLERINA

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
NOW PLAYING
JUNE HAVER DICK HAYMES MONTY WOOLLEY
Damon Runyon's IRISH EYES ARE SMILING in Technicolor!
Today! Election Returns from Our Stage
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
AND Jeanne Crain "IN THE MEAN-TIME, DARLING."
Complete ELECTION RETURNS TONIGHT at Loew's State & Orpheum
Make up a party
See a good show
Get Last Minute Returns

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
Lana TURNER in M-G-M's heart-to-heart romance
MARRIAGE IS A Private AFFAIR
JAMES CRAIG • JOHN HODIAK
plus
ALL NEW! Thrills! Chills! RICHARD DIX "MARK OF THE WHISTLER"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Hedy LAMARR • Paul HENREID
"THE CONSPIRATORS"
Plus "DARK MOUNTAIN"
PARAMOUNT & FENWAY
Ray MILLAND • Barbara BRITTON
"TILL WE MEET AGAIN"
Plus "THE GREAT MOMENT"

BOSTON (STAGE)
PLYMOUTH — EVES. 8:30 MAT. THURS.
MAX GORDON Presents "THE LATE GEORGE APLEY"
by JOHN P. MARQUAND-GEO. S. KAUFMAN
A Play of American Life Based on Mr. Marquand's Pulitzer Prize Novel
Staged by Mr. Kaufman • Settings by Stewart Chaney
SHUBERT • SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
OPENING THURSDAY NIGHT, 8:30
OLSEN & JOHNSON "LAFFING ROOM ONLY!"
WILBUR • REG. MON. Nov. 13 Seats Thurs. At Box Office
LELAND HAYWARD presents FREDRIC MARCH in A Bell for Adano
by PAUL OSBORN
Based on JOHN HERSEY'S Best-Selling Novel
with MARGO
Eves.: $3.60, 3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20; Mats.: Wed. (Nov. 15) & Thurs. (Nov. 23) $2.40, 1.80, 1.20; Sat. Mats.: $3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20.
COLONIAL LAST WEEK EVES 8:30
TOMORROW THE WORLD
Stephen CHASE-Barbara ROBBINS
Eves. 1.20 to 3.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 1.20 to 2.40
COLONIAL—MON., NOV. 13
THE THEATRE GUILD presents
The All-American Musical
Sing Out, Sweet Land!
by Walter Kerr
with ALFRED DRAKE
EVES., $1.20 to $4.20, Tax Incl. MATS. THURS. and SAT., $1.20 to $3.00.

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)
KENMORE AIR CONDITIONED 777 BEACON ST.
CARY GRANT JANET BLAIR Once Upon A Time DAYS of GLORY

BUY MORE WAR BONDS

"SURE, 'TIS LIKE A MORN IN SPRING"
Damon Runyon's I

Strayer Report Proposes End To Boston Teachers College

By Alice Myers

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

No valid reasons exist for maintaining a local Teachers College in Boston, declares the Strayer School Survey. Enrollment is low, the cost per pupil is extremely high, and in normal times Boston is chronically oversupplied with teachers. In short, local training is no longer necessary. But even more important, such training, when conducted by the school system itself, does injury to the schools.

"The process feeds into an already inbred teaching staff more products of inbreeding," say the survey staff. "What the schools of Boston need—indeed, what all schools need—is the cross-fertilizing effect of a constant intake of sound, fresh ideas from the outside."

Closing of the college together with the training school for mechanics arts teachers at an annual saving of $125,000, consolidation of the Departments of School Hygiene and Physical Education, improvement of playgrounds, and adoption of a clear-cut plan for adult education are the chief recommendations contained in the sixth volume of the Strayer report which was made public today. This is the third volume dealing with the Program of Education in the Boston schools.

Tribute Paid

Members of the survey staff pay tribute to Boston's pioneering in health education, physical education, and recreation but regret to find that these areas "once so bravely pioneered, have not been maintained at the high level that might have been expected." While pleased to report many fine and commendable efforts, they also note many real lacks and some conspicuous failures.

Though mindful of past achievements, they find it difficult to forget "the sight of dark toilet rooms, schools with 'drill halls' and no gymnasia, spaces called gymnasia but without lockers and showers, a swimming pool converted into a cafeteria, the persistence of the idea that military drill is organically developmental, an unrealistic and halting effort to teach health to children, and the persistent failure for years to provide a real physical education program for boys."

Untrained teachers, absence of textbooks and other teaching aids, and lack of an adequate curriculum make the situation in regard to health instruction "deplorably bad," according to the report. Health service on the other hand, is fairly adequate due to the high competence of the medical and nursing personnel. It recommends that a progressive course of study be substituted for the present repetitious teaching of the same health lesson grade after grade.

As for physical education, the report scores the emphasis on posture training, formal exercise, and military drill. "These children should run, jump, dance, climb, and wrestle. But they seldom do; and so sedentary is their routine that when the teacher suggests as much of a game as passing a bean bag from seat to seat, the children hail it with enthusiasm. Boston schools are doing little to further the development of their pupils into sturdy, energetic children," it declares.

Elementary schools lack physical education facilities and time allotments for the work, the survey found, and in the intermediate schools teachers are forced to give mild forms of exercise that do not produce sweat and have little organic stimulation because their buildings lack lockers and showers. Military drill, which in the high schools is considered the equivalent of physical education, never has been an effective form of physical education, they maintain, and whether it is inexpensive "depends upon what you consider, the budget or boys and girls."

Commenting on a report that the Mayor thought a war memorial "ought to have some social use," the survey asks what could be a more fitting war memorial than a modern high school, "not built as a monument in a little park, but placed in a setting with outdoor fields and courts." Such a building with the best of equipment would minister to the complete education of boys or girls and could richly serve the community in evening classes and be a real school for all the people.

In Poor Condition

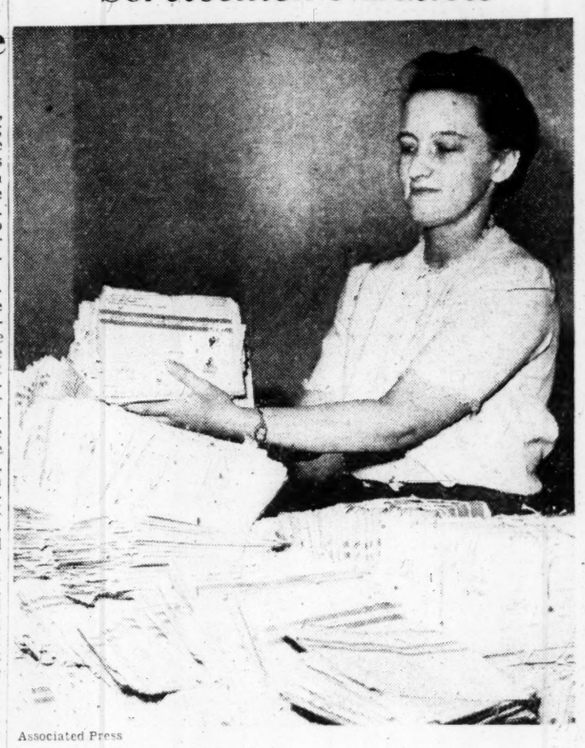
The survey staff agree with the Citizens Committee on Playgrounds that school play yards are in poor condition, that equipment is lacking or out of order. They recommend that all play areas be surfaced with bituminous material and otherwise beautified and equipped. Also that lands be purchased adjacent to schools for play and athletic pupposes.

They propose that a separate division of recreation be organized to function under a combined Department of Health and Physical Education.

Seventy-six pages of the report are devoted to recommendations for revamping the adult education program to "provide for the enrichment of the lives of all who seek greater competence in social, civic, vocational and avocational activities." The form and content of the present program have altered little since 1920, according to the survey, yet the needs and type of pupils have changed a great deal.

The report recommends establishing at least one full-time adult school. Such a center with a skillful and understanding adult counseling service would help the public schools discharge their responsibility to returning veterans and displaced war workers, say the staff. They particularly emphasize the need of planning postwar adult education now.

Servicemen's Ballots



Associated Press

Brookline Claims Record in Soldier Voting

As Brookline voters headed for the polls today, they proudly boasted of the fact that absentee ballots have already been cast by 75 per cent of the town's registered 3,175 voters in the armed services. Here, Mrs. Eileen M. Dunnells, a clerk, sorts some of the ballots received. Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk, who has conducted an active drive to get all Brookline service men and women to vote, said that the service voting in his town is "away ahead of any" comparatively in the State.

Vermont Warns Farm Buyers Against Inflationary Prices

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 7—Warning against payment of inflationary prices for Vermont farms, the State Rural Policy Committee this week laid down a tentative formula on which probable farm income might be based.

Concerned chiefly with the problems to be faced by returning war veterans and war workers, who may be interested in making a living from the farm, the Committee, of which Lawrence H. Marvin, of Essex Junction, is Chairman, suggested that prospective buyers should "proceed with caution and estimate future farm income on the basis of the average prices over the past 20 years and the probability that they will be 10 to 15 per cent higher during the next 20 years."

The Committee, recalling the hardships experienced by Vermont farmers who paid high prices for their properties in the last postwar period, offered several suggestions for prospective purchasers. The Committee felt that a farm buyer should, in general, invest sufficient capital of his own to cover at least one third of the purchase price and that he should be urged to located on a farm situated in land Class 1 or 2, which are the best suited to farming, due to productivity of the soil, topography and location with respect to roads and community facilities.

If a buyer decides to settle on a farm in land Class 3 or 4, which comprise nonagricultural lands and those poorly adapted to agriculture, the Committee advised he should have some type of nonfarm income "in order to maintain an adequate standard of living, as these areas are best suited for recreational purposes and for forestry." It was also recommended that he investigate the year-around condition of the roads, the possibility of obtaining electric power service, and the distances to churches, schools and markets.

The Committee also asserted that, in general, the maximum debt load that can be safely carried on a Vermont dairy farm is $250 per cow, or at most $300. The total investment in the farm should not exceed $400 or $450 per cow.

Other conclusions reached by the Committee were that "due to the great increase in farm production in the past four years, and the possibility of falling off in the consumption of these products, there is only a limited need for farmers to replace elderly operators or those who wish to give up farming; that it is inadvisable to increase the present units of production until such time as Vermont's available markets appear to need greater quantities of products it raises."

The Committee was certain there would be great need for farm workers and those capable of rendering all sorts of rural services.

For those who wish to settle on farms, without first having had experience in farming, the Committee suggests that these first gain practical experience either as a renter or as a farmhand before investing capital.

Crops Well Harvested

Vermont's farm crops were harvested in good condition and in adequate time with the aid of emergency farm labor, it was announced by Robert P. Davidson, farm labor supervisor of the Vermont Agricultural Extension Service.

During the past two months, he said, about 4,000 placements were made on fall jobs, including apple picking, silo filling, potato digging and harvesting sweet corn.

Summarizing the summer picture of emergency labor on Vermont farms, Mr. Davidson said a total of 615 boys and girls were recruited from New York City, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as victory farm volunteers. In addition more than 4,000 Vermont boys and girls from both urban and rural areas worked on farms during the summer. To aid dairy farmers, 102 men from Newfoundland were trained at the University of Vermont College of Agriculture and placed around the State as year-around farm hands.

Plans are under way, he said, to handle next year's farm problem in the same way. Although there will be an increase, he said, in year-around farm help, it will again be necessary for Vermont farmers to depend in considerable part upon inexperienced labor.

Zontians' Anniversary Fund To Aid Clubs Hit by Nazi Rule

Women's Activities

Local Zonta clubs are joining with their sister clubs all over the United States this week in celebrating the silver anniversary of the founding of Zonta International in Buffalo, N. Y., 25 years ago tomorrow. In commemoration of the anniversary the organization is seeking to raise $25,000 to be used for the establishment of new clubs and the postwar rehabilitation of European clubs forced out of existence under Nazi rule.

Miss Cora E. MacKenzie, Past President of the international organization and a member of the Zonta Club of Cambridge, will represent Boston and Cambridge Zontians when she speaks in behalf of Zonta Week on WEEI's "Good Morning Ladies" program tomorrow at 9 a. m.

One of the projects Zontians are most enthusiastic about, according to Miss MacKenzie, is the Amelia Earhart Scholarship founded as a memorial to the noted flier, who was a member of the Boston Zonta Club. It provides $500 annually to be awarded to a college graduate who wishes to carry on advanced study in aeronautics.

One recipient, who used the grant for a year's work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is now employed with North American Aviation in California. Another is doing research work at the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology. Any woman interested in pursuing advanced studies in this field may apply for the scholarship through the Zonta Club in her district.

As an international service club, Zonta is working closely with such offices as that of the Co-ordinator for Inter-American Affairs in Washington, to forward understanding and good will between nations. Since long before Pearl Harbor it has participated in war service. Before the United States entered the conflict, it raised $3,000 for the purchase of blankets and medical supplies for Britain and sent a station wagon to the Auxiliary Territorial Service in London. It is now co-operating with established agencies in this country for all-out defense.

Miss MacKenzie says that besides a number of clubs in Canada, there are five overseas clubs with which the international headquarters in Chicago is still in touch. These are located in Reykjavik, Iceland, Stockholm and Göteborg, Sweden, and Copenhagen and Aalborg, Denmark.

Events Scheduled In Greater Boston

Wednesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will lecture on "Landscape Paintings" at 11 a. m. in the Museum of Fine Arts and at 2 p. m. Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Printing Processes." Both are free to the public.

Thursday

"Sport in American Art" is the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Parker in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m.

Dorothy Horan, contralto, and Edith Stearns, pianist, will give a free recital in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

André Morize, Professor of French Literature at Harvard University, will give a lecture in French on "France and the War," at Harvard Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, at 5 p. m.

"The Advantages of Enlarging the Metropolitan Park System" is the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary, Trustees of Public Reservations, in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Col. Thacher Nelson

Col. Thacher Nelson of Wayland, who commanded the 324th Infantry Regiment, and who was reported killed in action in France on Oct. 25, was President of the Henry A. Loudon Advertising Agency of Boston.

A graduate of Milton Academy and of Harvard University in the Class of 1918, Colonel Nelson held the commission of captain in the Infantry Officers Reserve Corps in World War I. He continued with the Infantry Reserve until 1929, having attained the rank of lieutenant colonel.

He was recalled to active service in October, 1941, and in January the following year was given command of his regiment, with the promotion to colonel following in June, 1942.

Formerly a director of the Legal Aid Society and President of the Society of Printers, Colonel Nelson was also a member of the Harvard Club, the Advertising Club of Boston, and The Country Club, Brookline.

Steelworkers to Meet

The United Steelworkers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations, will hold its district convention at Worcester, Dec. 9 and 10.

Chelsea Plant Defies NWLB

The Chelsea plant of the National Gypsum Company has refused to comply with a directive order of the National War Labor Board, Joseph Mayo, Regional Director of District 50 of the United Mine Workers, said here today.

Mr. Mayo added that Wayne Brayfield, a representative of District 50, had conferred with officials of the company and had been told that they would not follow the Board's directive. He said that Mr. Brayfield would so write the Board today.

The company on Oct. 31 was given five days to comply, and the outcome will make a national test case, as the company has plants in other parts of the country, the District 50 Director noted.

The dispute dates back to 1942. The NWLB, according to Mr. Mayo, finally ordered the company to sign a written contract embodying an arbitration clause, maintenance of union membership, check-off of union dues, and an increase in wages.

College Head

Dr. John T. Holden

Dr. Holden was recently appointed first President of Nasson College in Springvale, Maine. A resident of Cambridge, Mass., and instructor in government at Tufts College, he will begin his new duties in June, 1945.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through P5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. No more red stamps will be validated until Dec. 3.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z5, and also A5 through W5 in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid, good indefinitely. No more blue stamps then until Dec. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Issuance of sugar for home canning ended Oct. 31. A new program for home canning will be announced Jan. 1.

Fuel Oil—Aug. 31, 1945, last day for Period Four and Period Five coupons of 1943-44 issue. Period I coupons of 1944-45 issue now valid. All coupons worth 10 gallons a unit.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for three gallons each now valid; expire tomorrow, Nov. 8.

Applications for new "A" coupons, valid Nov. 9, now available at local ration boards.

Serially numbered B4, B5, C4 and C5 coupons now good for five gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1, 2, and 3 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" bookholders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tuesday, Nov. 7

Free Tickets for sports and theaters at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Dances with orchestras, hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Club; 149 Staniford Street; 5 Ruggles Street.

Dance instruction, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 8 p. m. Informal party; 48 Boylston Street (Enlisted Men) 8:30 p. m.

Square dancing, refreshments, hostesses, 26 Temple Place. Free. 7:30 p. m.

Officers' dance, Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 8 p. m. Orchestra.

"Sadie Hawkins' Party," 32 City Square, Charlestown, 8 p. m. Hostesses.

Nite Club Nite, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 17 Commonwealth Avenue, 9 p. m. Portrait sketching, photo developing class, 7:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street. Entertainment. Free refreshments. Dancing.

50,000,000 In March To Voting Booths

Continued from Page 1

came from President Roosevelt, surrounded by family and intimates in his Hyde Park home, and from Governor Dewey, likewise attended, in the study of the Executive Mansion at Albany. Both pleas stressed the heavy citizen franchise responsibility and the positive need, whatever the outcome, for united abidance in the decision of the ballots to aid in carrying on the heavy tasks of the war and the peace which must face the victor.

Indications when this was written were that it would be a close race in the two candidates' struggle for winning margin between traditionally Democratic New York City's 3,217,511 enrolled voters and traditionally Republican up-State's 3,677,034, with the count of 421,000 soldier ballots to be included in the returns. The latter may be the determining factor in what looks like an outcome that will score a less than 100,000 plurality for the winner.

The heavy voting trend in New York appeared to hold in all the key states, and particularly in Pennsylvania and Illinois that consensus makes essential for a Dewey triumph, and in Massachusetts, New Jersey, and California.

President Roosevelt made his traditional tour of the neighboring towns in Dutchess County before his final broadcast that pictured the nation's fighting men as "wondering about the outcome of the election and what it will mean for them and their future lives."

Polls Swamped

By the Associated Press

An unprecedented early and heavy turnout swamped polling places the nation over today, indicating a possible record vote of 50,000,000.

Stirred by the first wartime election since 1864, the men and women who make up America began lining up to cast their ballots even before the polls opened.

The first hours were orderly despite the warm feeling between some partisans of Franklin D. Roosevelt, third-termer in the White House, and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, bidding for a first term.

New York City voting officials reported 25 per cent of the vote in by 9:30 a. m., and at most polling places 50 to 60 were standing in line.

In Pennsylvania, whose 35 electoral votes many expect may be decisive in a close election, all indications were that the total vote would equal or surpass 1940 despite the absence in the armed services of thousands of younger men and women.

Reports from other population centers across the country, such as Kansas City, Omaha, Des Moines, Oklahoma City, St. Louis, Detroit, and Louisville, were similar.

Brisk voting was reported from Chicago, and in Ohio the rural turnout was described as the heaviest in history.

War plant workers, coming off the early morning shift, helped pile up a heavy early vote in Los Angeles. In one precinct there, 12½ per cent of the registered vote was cast in the first 20 minutes.

The weather was favorable generally, but even where it was not there was no stopping the voters. Salt Lake City reported: "Heavy rain, heavy vote."

Nutbush precinct, in Vance County, North Carolina, was first in the country to report complete. Its 21 voters all had their ballots in by 10 a. m. Result: 21 for Roosevelt.

Even the heavily Democratic Deep South, where voting in presidential elections often is light, reported an unusually heavy turnout at Miami, Atlanta, Birmingham, and elsewhere.

Pennsylvania Heavy

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP)—A heavy vote in key Pennsylvania in the presidential election was indicated today by lines at polling places in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other industrial areas.

Voters stood 40 to 60 deep waiting in the first few hours in the two metropolitan areas, bringing predictions from party leaders that the total might equal the 1940 record when 82 per cent of the registered vote was cast.

A last-minute check of country election bureaus showed a total of 238,402 soldier votes—which may prove a decisive factor—have been returned four counting on Nov. 22. Some 652,000 military ballots were sent out.

Heavy Ohio Vote

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—Voters turned out in record-breaking volume throughout much of Ohio today.

Rural areas reported unusually heavy balloting, farmers forming long lines before voting booths in county after county. Washington Court House, a rural section, reported several precincts had cast at 9 a. m. more than twice the vote ever recorded at a similar hour in any previous election.

The balloting was heavy in the industrialized northern section of the State, too. At Toledo, election officials said that some booths reported upward of one-fourth of the expected total vote cast before 9 a. m. Youngstown had 30,000 votes in the boxes by the same hour, compared with 45,000 cast by noon four years ago.

Dewey Votes

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey cast ballot number 257 in an East 48th Street polling place shortly after noon today and thus closed his campaign for the presidency.

The Governor, accompanied by Mrs. Dewey, arrived in New York City from Albany shortly after noon and went immediately to the polling place, where a crowd applauded their arrival.

Entering an automobile tourist bureau, which serves as a temporary polling place, the Governor and Mrs. Dewey proceeded to take their place in line to await their turn for a ballot, but several persons who were standing there insisted that they vote immediately.

Roosevelts Vote

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt—"occupation, tree grower"—cast ballot No. 251 in Hyde Park's old Town Hall shortly after noon today.

The President drove to the Town Hall from his near-by estate with Mrs. Roosevelt who followed him into the voting booth. Their Daughter, Mrs. Anna Boettiger and her five-year-old son, Johnny, were along for the ride.

Bricker Votes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, voted with Mrs. Bricker in a tightly packed little booth at Precinct B, Ward 6, on the East Side today.

Trumans Vote Early

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 7 (AP)—Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, cast his ballot—it was No. 102—at 9:35 a. m., C. W. T., in today's general election.

Accompanied by his wife, Senator Truman arrived here from Kansas City and drove immediately to the Memorial Building, where he voted in the 7th precinct of Blue Township.

Mrs. Truman's ballot was No. 103.

Dewey's Town Eager

OWOSSO, Mich., Nov. 7 (AP)—In this home town of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, voters were lined up in a light rain in front of every polling place in the city at 7 a. m. Election officials, terming it the greatest voting rush in the city's history, said the voters were showing unusual familiarity with the long ballots on the voting machines.

Americas

Continued from Page 1

but that Washington officials concerned with inter-American affairs accept these or equivalent examples of "fifth column" work as unquestionably true. And there is little disposition here to accept the explanation that General Farrell is being taken in by this Nazi strategy or is unaware of its purpose.

That explains largely why no change in Washington's attitude toward the present Argentine regime is anticipated. And it explains why until the present impasse is resolved the Pan-American Union's proposals for improved inter-American relations may continue to be only proposals.

How G. I.'s May Decide Election

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 7

In case the Presidential election is close enough to be decided by returns of soldiers' ballots in key states, the Associated Press today presents the following table, showing the estimated number of eligible civilian voters, the servicemen's vote, the deadline of state's accepting delayed G. I. returns, and the date the G. I. vote is counted.

STATE	1940 Vote	1944 Eligible Voters (Civilian)	Est. 1944 GI Vote	Accepts Ballots Until	Counts GI Vote
California (25-R)	3,268,791	4,141,331	240,000	Nov. 23	Nov. 24
Colorado (6-W)	549,004	650,000	30,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
Florida (8-R)	485,492	725,000	35,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 8
Maryland (8-R)	660,504	915,000	50,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 9
Missouri (15-R)	1,833,729	2,300,000	85,000	Nov. 8	Nov. 10
Nebraska (6-W)	615,878	800,000	25,000	Nov. 30	Nov. 30-Dec. 1
No. Dakota (4-W)	280,775	300,000	12,000	Dec. 5	Nov. 7-Dec. 5
Pennsyl. (35-R)	4,078,714	4,611,721	250,000	Nov. 22	Nov. 22
Rhode Island (4-R)	319,649	359,000	25,000	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Utah (4-R)	247,817	274,000	15,000	Nov. 7	Nov. 7-12
Washington (8-R)	793,833	900,000	30,000	Nov. 25	Nov. 27-Dec. 5

[Figures and letters following names of states indicate the number of electoral votes and how they were cast in 1940. For example, California's 25 electoral votes went to Roosevelt in 1940 and Colorado's six votes went to Willkie.]

[Note: The number of persons eligible to vote in this election is the estimate of election officials in states where exact figures are not available.]

Soldier Votes Being Counted By 40 States

By the Associated Press

The last of approximately 2,652,000 soldier votes which can be counted in 40 states are being sorted today as civilians troop to the polls in the nation's third wartime election.

Five of the 40 states—New York, New Mexico, Connecticut, Iowa, Kentucky—stopped accepting GI ballots yesterday. Thirty-five others are accepting them today. Eight states will accept them until various dates up to North Dakota's Dec. 5.

All but 11 states will count their soldier votes today or to night. Few will tabulate them separately from the civilian vote.

Latest reports from state election officials indicate that approximately 3,369,000 of the 4,700,000 servicemen and women who applied for absentee ballots will return them in time to be counted. The 3,369,000 includes approximately 717,000 expected by states which will accept ballots after today.

The soldier vote could decide the election in any state whose civilian voters may be divided almost evenly between President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey.

Should such a situation arise in any of the nine states which do not count any of their soldier votes today or tonight, the nation might have to wait days or weeks to learn who wins the election. This would happen only if neither candidate had a majority of the 531 electoral votes from the 39 other states.

Girls' Club Elects

Mabel E. Bean of Allston has been elected President of the Northeastern University Girls' Club for 1944-45. Frances G. Bishop of Boston has been chosen Treasurer. Thelma G Dunn, Needham, represents the Treasurer's Office, Betty a MacDonald, Brighton, Day Division, and Mildred Spraker, Melrose, Evening Division.

Flying Bomb May Be Relic Of Civil War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—The first submarine torpedo is said to have been demonstrated in Clear Pond, Bamberg County, S. C., according to local reports. The submarine from which it was fired was a crude affair invented by the Confederates. The Housatonic, a Federal vessel blockading Charleston, S. C., was sunk by a torpedo from this undersea craft. But the entire crew of nine men was lost when the concussion caused by firing the projectile flooded the submarine.

Several years preceding the war, Dr. Frank Carroll invented a mechanized torpedo propelled by a spring mechanism. The torpedo was launched on one side of Clear Pond and blew up a stump on the opposite bank.

So far as history relates, this was the first instance of mechanical bomb being demonstrated. In an effort to perfect the weapon, Dr. Carroll continued experimenting, but there the record ends.

However, it is probable that the torpedo which sank the Housatonic was patterned after an aerial torpedo with which Dr. Carroll, apparently, also experimented.

Therefore, it seems that the flying torpedo now being employed by the Germans in strafing England map be a perfected version of the same robot projectile Dr. Carroll hurled across Clear Pond.

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American Troops Gain 2 Miles in Vosges

Continued from Page 1

ported capture of the ferry terminus of Willemstad, leaving only scattered enemy troops below the Maas River. The German High Command indicated a new defense line was being established on the north bank of the Maas.

Heavy, seesaw tank and infantry fighting swirled in the flame-charred forest lands southeast of Aachen. Doughboys rewon the portions of Vossenack, 13 miles from Aachen, temporarily lost on Nov. 6. Other Americans pushed closer to the town of Schmidt, once in United States hands, and toward Hurtgen. The towns are strong points along the Roer River line before the Cologne Plain.

Supreme Headquarters dispatches said the Germans had rushed reserves from Arnhem in attempts to ward off the First Army blows—attacks that might simply be feints or preparation for a major drive.

Berlin's radiocast communiqué said Allied forces hitting toward the Vosges Mountain gaps had reached the west bank of the Meurthe River between Baccarat and St. Die.

French troops seized three villages in an arc east of Baccarat, closing on the Schirmeck and Saales Passes, Supreme Headquarters said, and Americans won St. Rémy, Nompatelize and La Salle at the approaches to the Saales and Ste. Marie Passes.

First Army troops near the Roer River were meeting the most bitter kind of resistance.

Troops Supplied By C-47 Skytrains

By the Associated Press

Ninth U. S. Troop Carrier Headquarters, Britain, Nov. 7

Twin-engined C-47 skytrains hauled almost 26,000 tons of supplies to the First Allied Air-borne Army in Holland from Sept. 17 to Oct. 31, it was announced Nov. 6, and the opening of Antwerp harbor will free the fleet for use elsewhere.

Maj. Gen. Paul L. Williams' headquarers said in the same period, marked by bad flying weather, 26,000 wounded were evacuated to hospitals in England.

Manila:

Navy Fliers Hit 6 Jap Warships

Six warships of Japan's seashy fleet were caught near Manila and sunk or damaged on Nov. 5 (Philippines time) by Hellcats, Helldivers, and Avengers of the United States Third Fleet.

The raid, just disclosed by the Navy, raised to at least 66 the total enemy warships sunk or damaged since Gen. Douglas MacArthur landed Oct. 20 in the central Philippines.

Striking at a mustering point for counterblows against General MacArthur's invasion scene, the carrier planes definitely sank a sub chaser, probably sank a heavy cruiser, damaged a light cruiser and three destroyers, and wiped out nearly 200 enemy aircraft in day-and-night attacks.

Leyte:

Advancing Yanks Blunt Counterblows

American battle veterans, already four miles south of Carigara Bay, continued their advance through Japanese mountain defenses on the twisting higway toward Ormoc and the finale of the Leyte Island campaign.

Ormoc, last Japanese stronghold on the Island, was 16 miles away, after the determined 24th Division beat off three night counterattacks and punched beyond Limon, on the mountain-pass road.

Well-equipped Japanese reinforcements were somewhere along the shell-raked highway through Ormoc Valley, waiting perhaps to launch a final attack which is expected to produce some of the campaign's fiercest battling.

While these fresh troops waited, infantrymen of the original Japanese garrison swarmed from strong hill positions in three fanatical charges against the American perimeter four miles from the coast.

All were repulsed without denting the American lines.

The Yanks were driving through Japanese positions in what the communiqué termed "favorable defensive terrain." Long-range artillery aided the advance, pounding the Nipponese along the valley and in Ormoc.

The southern end of the Ormoc trap presumably also was closing tighter, although the communiqué made no mention of the 77th Division, which was some 12 miles south of the port city at last report.

Air Over Reich:

Record Allied Attack Enters Fourth Day

Massed formations of Allied bombers headed toward Germany again on Nov. 7, indicating the record aerial assault on Hitler's fortress was being carried into the fourth consecutive day.

The RAF kept the clock-around offensive rolling during the night by bombing Coblenz. British Lancasters and Halifaxes bombed three railroad yards in the Rhine city behind the United States First and Third Army fronts. RAF mosquitoes raided Gelsenkirchen, the Ruhr's fifth largest city.

Eastern Front:

Red Army Nears Budapest Airdrome

Red Army troops battled strongly reinforced Nazi forces in the outskirts of Budapest.

Russian columns were fighting within two miles south of the big Nazi-occupied Ferihegy Airdrome in Budapest's outskirts, apparently seeking to coil around the eastern part of the city.

Berlin radiocasts declared conditions inside Budapest were turbulent, with refugees fleeing from the city in increasing numbers "seriously hampering" military traffic in the streets and on roads to the northwest.

The Paris Radio reported that Hungarian workers had gone on strike in Budapest and occupied the Manfred Weiss Armament works.

China Skies:

23 Ocean Vessels Sunk by U. S. Fliers

The United States 14th Air Force sank 23 Japanese ocean going vessels totaling 38,000 tons during October, a statement said Nov. 7.

The China-based planes probably sank 15 other vessels exceeding 36,000 tons and damaged 39 vessels of more than 68,000 tons, the statement said.

One Japanese cruiser, a 225-foot naval vessel, and two destroyers were sunk, one destroyer was probably sunk, and one destroyer was damaged.

Not included in tonnage or naval vessels sunk for the month were a freighter, 92 sampans, 81 barges, 51 boats, 48 junks, 17 steamers, two launches, a tug, and a sternwheeler, all less than 100 feet long.

China:

Japanese Pincers Closing on Liuchow

Japanese pincers closing upon the Kwangsi Province defense center of Liuchow now are only about 80 miles apart, the Chinese High Command disclosed Nov. 7.

Foreign observers arriving in Chungking from the combat zone said the enemy forces had all necessary weapons for modern war and that the Chinese units opposing them were poorly equipped and outclassed.

Below this active theater, Japanese troops pushing westward from Kweihsien were about 20 miles from Pinyang. Capture of Pinyang would be a distinct step forward in the Japanese plan to establish an overland link with French Indo-China.

Italy:

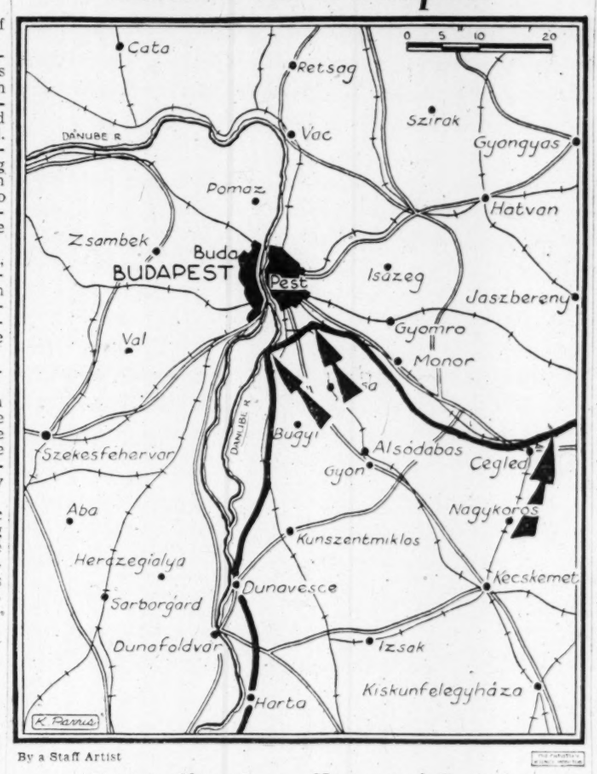
Poles Capture Two Hill Towns

Polish troops of the Eighth Army have captured San Martino and Marsignano in the mountains southwest of Forli, Allied Headquarters announced.

Several important hill features were seized.

On the Adriatic sector in the San Stefano region six miles south of Ravenna, the Germans attempted to infiltrate Allied positions after dark but were driven back.

Attack on Budapest



By a Staff Artist

Soviets Close In on Hungarian Capital

Close-up of Budapest, where the Russians are pressing close in to the city, shows Hungary's Capital divided by the Danube into two sections, Buda and Pest, the latter the larger and more industrial section.

Ralston Finds Nazis Fight Desperately

By the Associated Press

Montreal, Nov. 7

Col. J. L. Ralston, who resigned last week as Defense Minister, said in a speech today that his recent tour of the Western Front disclosed that supply and reinforcement problems "have been very difficult."

He said the Germans were fighting desperately, not "reeling back," and that men at the front "know that there is bitter fighting ahead" before the war ends.

How French Prevented Nazis From 'Purchasing' Industries

Continued from Page 1

at once backed up by Marshal Pétain and his Government.

The three biggest business deals of this sort which Pierre Laval put through under German pressure were: The Bor mines [La Societe Des Mines de Bor], copper mines which had been prospected by French engineers in Yugoslavia and of which capital was entirely in the hands of French banks and private investors; second, the French dyestuffs industry which had developed into a serious rival of the German dye industry and which was accordingly jealously coveted by I. G. Farbenindustrie; and, finally, the French Havas agency in which the German Government was allowed by M. Laval to buy a controlling interest so that, while remaining in appearance a French concern, it became in fact nothing more than an agency of German propaganda.

Fortunately the business deals handled by Vichy were not very numerous. Most of the time German industrialists made their propositions directly to French businessmen themselves.

Resistance to these efforts of the Germans to buy their way into control of French economy proved, on the whole, very effective. For if the Government at Vichy wasn't opposed to economic collaboration, the French Administration was.

That is to say most of the officials in the various Ministries concerned were firmly resolved to defend French capital against these German inroads.

A special service was set up at the Ministry of Finance which, with the co-operation of the Ministries of Production, Communications, and Agriculture, took on the job of obstructing in every possible way to German financial proposals.

It was this service known simply as the "Service of Foreign Interests in France," which interviewed all French industrialists who had received business proposals from the Germans and which in every case ordered them to resist to the last any Nazi effort to get hold of a controlling interest in their affairs.

In order to strengthen this resistance on the part of French businessmen, the French had recourse to a legal technicality which was really rather fragile, but which in practice proved very effective.

This was the decree under foreign exchange regulations which prohibited any Frenchman from selling any shares of stock in his business to any foreigners without authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Finance, in practice the "Service of Foreign Interests," refused this permission in every case where German participation in a French firm would have meant impoverishment of French economy.

In other words permission was refused wherever a German industrialist who sought to buy a share of French business was unable to offer any contribution of real value to French industry.

As in a great majority of cases German proposals were all to the advantage of Germany and by no means genuinely mutual, the Ministry of Finance almost invariably refused its consent and the German proposals fell through.

This phase of French resistance went on without interruption from the autumn of 1940 until the spring of 1944. It was almost entirely successful where safeguarding French enterprises inside France was concerned. Unhappily it wasn't so successful in defense of French interests abroad, notably in the countries of Central Europe occupied by the Germans.

In these countries, French firms and factories had, of course, been placed under seal or actually taken over by the Germans, and the pressure which German industrialists were thereby enabled to bring to bear upon French owners of these firms was very great.

Furthermore it must be admitted that to most Frenchmen at that time there seemed little hope that France would ever recover its economic position in Central Europe.

In the face of this defeatism, the French Administration could do little more than limit losses. What it did do was to support these French industrialists who tried to defend their position abroad.

An example of this is the Saint Gobain Company which succeeded in maintaining legal possession of all its installations in the glass-making industry, even in Germany.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Finance was able to obtain, in payment for French businesses sold to Germans in Romania, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, something besides paper francs. In this way numerous French bonds which have been circulating abroad have now been redeemed.

It should be mentioned that not a single important business firm in Alsace and Loraine was sold to Germans, despite the fact that the Nazis annexed this territory.

Relations With Russia Improving

Continued from Page 1

speech as one of the most hopeful of the war. For instance, he admonished Russians to note Allied unity saying "the amazing thing is not that differences exist, but how small they are and how well they are solved peacefully."

This statement comes ironically at a time when the Moscow press is including Britain and the United States indirectly in its vituperative attack on Premier Mohammed Maraghei Said of Iran, whose resignation may be forced. Russia made requests for Iran oil concessions late in September, rejected by the Premier, precipitating a crisis. Sovereignty of Iran and political integrity is pledged by the three Allies, and it is the only country in which there are troops from each of the three nations.

Grounds for Suspicion

A basic failure to understand each other is noted by returned American visitors in Russia, who report hopefully however, that gradual improvement is developing. They note suspicion and sensitivity as two important Russian characteristics to the outside world.

In view of international efforts for 20 years after World War I to ostracize the Communists, the continuing suspicion can be understood, it is said. As individuals, Russians and Americans get on admirably.

Recent echoes reaching America from the Moscow press on the Roosevelt-Dewey election show factual inaccuracies, and a basic difficulty in understanding the American two-party democracy by a nation with only one party. In a press which specializes in blacks and whites, the Republicans are represented as willing to stop at nothing to gain victory, even a pretended attack on Governor Dewey's life.

Fantastic Interpretations

Such interpretations seem no more fantastic to Americans, however, according to returned visitors from Moscow, than does the revived "red menace" American bogey seem to the Russians.

Experts on Russia generally believe that the world revolutionary phase of Communism has passed, and that the country is going increasingly nationalistic.

A long period of careful dealing is needed to put the "Big Three" relations on a permanently satisfactory basis, it is agreed here, but remarkable progress has been made. A new meeting between Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill, and President Roosevelt is long overdue, it is added.

Italians Reopen Matteotti Case

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Court of Cassation on Nov. 6 ordered reopening of the celebrated Giacomo Matteotti case, annulling the sentences imposed by Fascist courts on those convicted of slaying the famed Socialist deputy in 1926. All were pardoned under Mussolini after serving brief terms.

The motion to reopen the case was made by Mario Berlinguer, High Commissioner for Punishment of Fascist crimes, who said Fascist pressure prevented a fair trial at the time.

Anti-Fascists have contended for a generation that Mussolini himself was directly involved in the slaying. It is uncertain when the retrial will be held.

Fascist Seized

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP)—Michele Isgro, Fascist prosecutor who sent scores of anti-Fascists, including the Communist leader, Antonio Gramasci, to concentration camps during the Mussolini regime, was seized Nov. 6 by police.

Possible Cut in Sale of Meat To Britain Worries Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 7—It is impossible to stay long in Argentina these days and remain unaware of the "meat contract." It figures in every street and club conversation regarding both the economic and political situation of the country. The "meat contract" is almost the beginning and end of Argentina's war economy and must, therefore, have crucial consideration ... any appraisal of the governing outlook in that country.

To abandon quotes, the meat contract is between Great Britain, for the United Nations, and Argentina, and involves the purchase roughly of 300,000 tons of meat yearly, the whole of Argentina's exportable surplus. The largest share of the meat is for Britain itself and the most important item is beef. However, no small portion of the meat is for troops of the United Nations, and certain canned meats have been allotted expressly for American military consumption.

The renewal of this contract, which expired on Sept. 30 last, means a good deal for Argentina. If it were canceled—effectively, that is, by ending all buying—it probably would mean a major economic crisis and perhaps the fall of the Government. That is why Buenos Aires today is full of rumors and reports about the agreement—whether it is to be or not to be.

Gravity Is Now Recognized

Every line cabled on the subject from London or any other Allied source is prominently displayed in the newspapers. Argentines are beginning to appreciate the gravity of the international situation, especially insofar as it affects their country's relationships with the United States, and they are not blind to the fact that their military rulers are endeavoring to play off London against Washington.

If the meat contract is renewed for a long period and involves approximately the same quantities and conditions as previously, this will be interpreted by Argentines as a political victory and, possibly, as an indication that British is at variance with American opinion regarding policy in the Western Hemisphere.

Automatic renewal is unlikely, however. Discussions began only this month and the last agreement, the first of its kind in writing, took ten months to negotiate. Moreover, entirely different political and economic circumstances are reigning today. Apart from the virtual diplomatic rupture there is much less strain on Allied shipping. Practically no meat shipments are lost by war action.

Reduced Purchases Expected

Observers here recognize as "indiscussible" that Great Britain will continue to buy Argentine beef—as distinct, say, from Argentine mutton and pork. They concede, however, not only the likelihood of abstention from a formal agreement, but also a substantial reduction in purchases. The reduction, they say, may mean a British sacrifice, but it would be shouldered in evidence of London's disposition, however reluctant, to march in diplomatic harmony with Washington.

It is observed here that, while the "City" appeasing viewpoint has been gaining ground in the British Press, encouraged by successive Argentine gestures, largely of a negative character, to locally-invested capital, the Government itself has made it clear that it does not intend to clash with Washington policies in South America.

Recent arrivals from Buenos Aires have referred to the salutary effect among Argentine rulers of the recent British agreement with Australia to buy that Dominion's exportable surpluses of beef, lamb, butter, cheese and eggs for the next four years. It is known there, too, that Britain has made long-term preparations with other Dominions which must necessarily have an adverse effect on the Argentine trade.

The people of Argentina are beginning to ask themselves whether these Empire arrangements would have been made at this time if their military rulers had not presented the United Nations with unnecessary problems.

Stalin's Speech on Security Applauded in British Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—The Soviet Union's belief in lasting co-operation between the three great powers to win the war and the conviction that their growing friendship will also go far toward establishing a postwar world security organization are features of Premier Joseph Stalin's speech noted appreciatively here.

Mr. Stalin, it is noted, spoke not as a Russian Marshal, but as a Soviet Union statesman whose eyes have not been clouded by his country's recent brilliant military successes to a vision of the world as a whole.

While admitting that differences still existed among the three great powers on some issues, Mr. Stalin declared: "We needn't doubt that as the alliance of the three great powers has stood the test of more than three years of war so it will stand the test of its concluding stages."

Ready to Meet Aggression

And since "they all realized that winning of the war didn't itself mean security since Germany is going to try to wage war again, the big three powers should devote themselves to "making impossible any revival of aggression, if not for all time, at least for a lengthy period."

Disarming of Germany

Mr. Stalin was quite emphatic about the make-up of the new world security organization. "This shouldn't be a repition of the League of Nations of sad memory which had neither the right nor the means to check aggression.

"Instead this should be a new special plenipotentiary organization having at its disposal all that is necessary to protect the peace and prevent a new war."

He also left no doubt that the Soviet Union considers that such matters should be settled by the "great powers who bore the brunt of the glorious task of defeating Germany." Absence of all references to the smaller Allies in this connection indicates that this time they will play a much smaller role than under Woodrow Wilson's plan.

Regarding Germany Mr. Stalin declared it would be "of course disarmed after her defeat economically, militarily, and politically."

Must Be Prepared

And the great common lesson the big three must learn was that what had happened enabling aggressors temporarily to succeed was the unpreparedness of Russia, the United States, and Britain.

The Manchester Guardian in commenting on this speech on the 27th anniversary of the Russian Revolution wrote: "Common interests already bind our [three] countries together. Common friendship must and will follow.

"It will be easier if we recognize the tremendous achievement of the Russian Revolution, the greatest which is the way in which the energy of millions of individuals has been released for the first time by a process no less wonderful and even more significant for the future of the world than that of scientists who at last have succeeded in splitting the atom."

Hint of War Against Japan Seen in Speech by Stalin

Continued from Page 1

and other islands in the Pacific Ocean, the loss of Hong Kong and Singapore, when Japan as an aggressive nation proved more prepared for war than Great Britain and the United States, an example of the advantage of an aggressive policy."

Warning to Tokyo

To the Tokyo imperialists, themselves no novices at weighing and interpreting Soviet words, Mr. Stalin's reference must seem like writing on the wall. The fact that he does not go beyond general propositions, and therefore presumably keeps both his friends and foes guessing as to his precise intentions is secondary.

His speech explicitly recognizes the unity of the fight against aggression in Europe and the Far East. The general line has been laid down, the detailed application will follow. For Mr. Stalin all his life has been a firm believer in the unity of theory and practice, of the universal and the particular.

The circumstance that Mr. Stalin has chosen this particular occasion to refer to the Far East is open to several interpretations. It may be a result of his strong satisfaction over Allied operations in Western Europe, to which he pays warm tribute elsewhere in his speech. It may be in recognition of the decisive successes achieved by the Americans in landing on the Philippines and trouncing the Japanese Navy.

No Mention of China

It has long seemed probable that Russia, with its tremendous stake in the Far East and in Japan's defeat, would join in when the time was ripe. With the last German soldier now driven beyond their borders, the Russians may well consider the European situation well enough in hand to turn their attention to the Far East.

It is further significant that Mr. Stalin's references to the Far East include no mention of China, for in Mr. Stalin's speeches omissions as well as inclusions carry weight.

This can only be interpreted as the latest and strongest expression of Moscow's long-standing dissatisfaction with Chungking policies, a dissatisfaction that seems now to be shared in some other Allied capitals, including Washington.

It is safe to forecast that Russia's weight in the Far East will be actively exerted in the interests of Chinese unity behind the war effort.

'Moscow, My Moscow' Echoes On Anniversary of Revolution

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prices of luxuries went down 25 per cent in Moscow today as Russia observed the 27th anniversary of the Revolution.

The gilded domes of the Kremlin were polished for the occasion.

Hardly a Muscovite house failed to fly a Red banner.

State stores issued special candy and cooky rations to children from seven months to 12 years of age.

Bands paraded through the streets. Marching groups swung by from time to time, but the general idea was group singing and the hit tunes were "Moscow, My Moscow," and "Beloved City."

As part of the observance Premier-Marshal Stalin ordered the firing last night of 24 salvos in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Minsk, Petrozavodsk, Tallinn, Riga, Wilno, Chisinau, Tbilisi (Tiflis), Sevastopol, and Lwow.

Moscow on Japan

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP)—An editorial in War and the Working Class, Soviet trade union magazine, declared yesterday that Japan's future is grim.

In a most frank discussion here yet of the Pacific war, the article gave this summation of Japan's situation:

"Japan's production cannot compete with that of the Allies. Japan's transport in the southern seas is paralyzed. Air-raids of the Allies on Japan's industrial targets continue to increase. Japanese islands themselves have become objects of bombing."

The magazine said the American landings in the Philippines were a serious setback for Japan, giving the United States a springboard for an offensive aimed at destroying the system of Japanese colonization.

It added that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's return to the Philippines proved "the precariousness of Japan's 'great Eastern Asiatic co-prosperity sphere' proclaimed by the Japanese to cover their aggressive plans.

"The Japanese 'granted independence' to the Philippines, but neither the Japanese nor their pro-Japanese President in the Philippines could convince the people that Japanese occupation was able to bring them prosperity or peace," the article stated.

95 P. C. of Mining Vote Is Predicted for Dewey

TULSA, Okla., Nov. 7 (AP)—David Fowler, President of the Oklahoma-Arkansas District of the United Mine Workers, predicted in a statement Nov. 6 Thomas E. Dewey would poll at least 95 per cent of the miners' vote.

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Flying Bombs Streak Kent With New Name of 'Rat Run'

The robot blitz still is a problem for Allied ingenuity and Allied courage to solve. London still is the target for attacks and various reports have hinted of new variants of the automatic bomb.

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

IN A KENTISH VILLAGE. By Mail—The County of Kent, which for centuries has been known as "The Garden of England," has a new name. It is now called "the rat run," because it is the county over which flying bombs streak before they hurtle, or are brought, down somewhere in southern England.

I spent a day in the middle of the Doodleblitz with these "Men of Kent" seeing how farming goes on in their wide flat fields, while the sky overhead bristles with the commotion of Spitfires and Mosquitoes chasing pilotless planes. In some ways it's like the "Battle of Britain" over again.

Land Girls, Italian prisoners and other workers on the land are busy harvesting. Stacks of oats, wheat and other grain already stand on many a shorn field, ready for collection. These folk quickly overcame their first feelings of surprise and terror at Hitler's new weapon. They took the measure of it. There was no racing to get under hedges, or lie in ditches every time one went over. They looked up at the sky when they heard one coming and only hurled themselves flat if it looked like coming down over their particular fields. They became accustomed to hearing almost continuous "woof woof" of explosives a mile or so away.

"We and the Cows"

Dairy maids of the Land Army reported that the milk yield decreased in the early days of the flying bomb. "But we and the cows are accustomed to it now," one bronzed Land Girl told me. Farmers do not seem to think the milk yield as a whole is affected materially.

Many stories are told of the devotion to duty of members of the Land Army. One in particular stands out. It was of a Land Girl who went on with her work when the farmhouse received a direct hit during the night. Before dawn she was busy herding the cows. They were all milked in time to get the churns on the train for early delivery in town.

The hustle and bustle of "Market Day" went on as usual in these otherwise quiet Kentish towns. In the one I visited the shouts of the auctioneers mingled with the quacking of ducks, crowing of cockerells and neighing of horses against a background of planes roaring out over the Channel. The villagers gave a quick look up at the sky, murmured "Ours," and turned their attention to bidding again. We went round the stalls, stroked rabbits and puppies, and peeped into cardboard boxes containing six little balls of golden fluff and labeled "day-old chicks."

At the kitchen stand, salesmen were getting three times prewar prices for inferior tin saucepans, utility china and other ersatz household ware. Holding up what he termed "a best handmade saucepan," one of them tried out a prewar crack.

Can't Fool Housewives

"Will last you a lifetime." Derisive hoots from Kentish housewives make him realize that this was no sort of guarantee in a county under flying bombs.

Specially large crowds surged round the clothing stalls as this was the first day of a new coupon issue. Many women seemed to be determined to have "one nice summer frock" and gave up seven coupons for one. The issue of 24 has to last them for the next five months and 18 are needed for a winter coat. Land Girls crowded round the cheap jewelry stall, buying ear-rings and other trinkets.

"Guess we must deck up a bit on our week's holiday after getting in the harvest under these conditions," one said.

On a visit to the Citizens' Advice Bureau in the town we passed two gypsies on the threshold. They had been enquiring how to get a permit for utility sheets. This is just a small example of how rationing levels things up. Folk who did not have good food before the war now buy it as their ration. Gypsies who probably never had sheets on their beds before, now inquire assiduously about their allocation.

Sweden Well Fixed In Forest Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Sweden expects a ready market for forest products during the first two postwar years, according to a report to the Government by the Industrial Research Institute of Sweden, and learned at the United States Department of Commerce through trade reports.

Although building requirements will increase domestic consumption, stocks of sawn lumber available are believed to be sufficient to provide prewar quantities for export.

Atlantic Air Record Of 10h. 13m. Is Set

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (AP)—A trans-Atlantic record of 10 h. 13 m.—one hour and one minute less than the previous one set last January—was chalked up yesterday by a Trans-Canada Air Lines Lancaster flying nonstop from here to Britain, it was announced.

There were no passengers aboard the record-setting Lancaster but the aircraft was carrying 6,031 pounds of mail for members of Canadian armed forces overseas and 2,036 pounds of priority freight.

Fingers Also Antedate Chopsticks

Associated Press

Chinese Mother Feeds Her Hungry Child

When she fled from Tengchung in the face of advancing Japanese, this Chinese mother took with her this child and nothing much else. Food was scarce, and what she had went mostly to the child. On their return to Tengchung, when the Japanese were routed, this is what she did first of all—fed the famished youngster a big dish of noodles.

Nazis Fire Bombs From North Sea

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 7

The sky over the English East Coast was lit up during the night by a tremendous barrage of antiaircraft fire and exploding robots as the Germans flung flying bombs from the North Sea for the third night in a row.

With the loss of their Channel robot roosts, the Germans have switched almost entirely to launching robot bombs from aircraft over the North Sea.

Leaflets fluttered down after a vivid flash had been seen in the sky. A metal container filled with some fell on a village.

The four-page pamphlets contained photographs of war scenes and one of children said to have been killed by phosphorus in Hamburg, Germany.

Germans Using New-Type Flak Against Allies

PARIS, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Germans are using jet and rocket-propelled planes and various other "newtangled" gadgets against Allied night fighters, Lieut. Col. Oris B. Johnson, Natchitoches, La., commander of a P-61 Black Widow group, said today.

"In recent nights we've counted 15 to 20 jet planes," Colonel Johnson said. "They sometimes fly in formations of four, but more often they fly alone."

Colonel Johnson described a new kind of flak which he said might be a phosphorus bomb.

"It exploded in a large ball of fire at 10,000 feet and I could see drops of fire dripping away from it," he said. "The same ball of fire exploded several times, each time at a lower altitude. The dripping process followed each explosion," he added.

The Germans also have a trick weapon which sends a dummy airplane into the paths of daylight bombers purely for a "psychological" effect.

"It looks like the tail or other part of a plane on fire, but it does not damage," Colonel Johnson said. "They merely intend it to get you excited."

Capt. Robert Elmore, South Bend, Ind., P-61 pilot who once shot down a flying bomb over the Channel, had a brush with a ME-163 rocket plane recently.

"We went around two or three minutes, each making 180 degree turns, but I finally lost him in a cloud," Captain Elmore said.

Church Leadership For Negro Urged

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—A recommendation that the church assume leadership in "hastening the fulfillment of the legitimate aspirations of the Negro people" was made by a recent conference of church and civic leaders in a report issued by the Southern Regional Council.

The conference, called to discuss problems of demobilization, declared that "the basic cause of tension between our white and Negro races is the opinion of many white Americans that the Negro must permanently occupy an inferior role in American life."

In view of the democratic and Christian teachings of the "fundamental equality of all mankind, the Negro is impelled to strive for full status in American life," the report said, and "we recommend that the church assume its rightful place of leadership" in helping them attain this end.

Bulgarians Hail Soft Terms As Vital Aid to Firm Peace

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Nov. 7—"A new life for the Bulgarian people." This is how a Bulgarian described the Bulgarian-Allied armistice this week and undoubtedly the armistice terms represent a triumph for United Nations diplomacy.

It is felt here that by its moderation and understanding, the Bulgarian armistice removes one of the great stumblingblocks to Balkan peace, and all reports from Sofia confirm that it has been hailed with gratitude throughout Bulgaria and that the left-wing Fatherland Front Government is determined to prove to the world that a regenerated Bulgaria can play its part in helping to restore Balkan prosperity and unity.

When I was in Sofia, I was much impressed by the new spirit abroad in the country and there seems little doubt that the Fatherland Front Government under the Premiership of Kimon Georgieff comprises some of the best and most enlightened elements in Bulgarian political circles.

Actions Prove Intent

As earnest of their intention is the manner in which the Bulgarian authorities seem determined to arrest and punish war criminals, and a significant incident took place this week in the village of Kuilovtsi in Nikopol district, where the peasants organized a national ceremony at the interment of certain citizens who had fallen in the fight against fascism.

Thousands of peasants gathered for this ceremony and marched in a procession bearing slogans demanding immediate punishment for traitors. Similar incidents are taking place throughout Bulgaria and it is certain that many of those who collaborated and aided the Fascists and Germans will be brought to trial.

Other encouraging signs are the manner in which the Bulgarian national prosecutor has asked all Jews who suffered under the fascist regime to present documents concerning their persecution and the promise of the present Government to return all confiscated Jewish goods.

Meanwhile, in southern Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Army is collaborating with the forces of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) in cutting off Nazi forces attempting to retreat up the Strumitza Valley after their evacuation of northern Greece.

As one Bulgarian officer said, "We are determined that no one will escape."

The Bulgarian armistice also has shown the world the moderation with which Moscow, in collaboration with the United States and Britain, apparently intends to deal with Balkan questions.

Less encouraging news comes from Romania, where party and political passions seem to be running high. Here the National Government does not seem to be able to agree on the vexing question of the punishment of war criminals and already Moscow is beginning to complain because Romanians have not arrested all leading Iron Guardsmen and former German collaborationists.

Total Arrests Opposed

Although the bulk of the Romanian people, like the Bulgarians, want to see the war criminals punished, the veteran Romanian patriot Dr. Juliu Maniu so far has opposed the total arrests of former Iron Guards and has even allowed them to enter his own party of National Peasants provided they showed repentence and good will. Many friends of Dr. Maniu have pointed out the dangers of such a policy and Leftist elements are extremely dissatisfied that Iron Guards, who caused such misery in the country, are not all being brought to justice.

A law for the punishment of war criminals already has been passed in Bucharest, but the Government seems slow to put it into effect. However, latest reports from the Romanian Capital indicate that King Mihai is now intervening and that he is insisting that a new and purely democratic government must be formed and that Romanian political parties must forget their personal quarrels for the time being.

The Allied commission now sitting in Bucharest also is dealing with the delicate question of goods which the Romanian Army stole from Soviet Russia during its campaign in southern Russia and already this question is causing Romanian authorities considerable concern. Many Romanians have hidden the loot taken from Russia and now that Russians are demanding the return of materials and goods, it is extremely difficult for the Romanian authorities to produce them.

But if Romania wants to prove its good will toward Russia, it must fulfil the terms of the armistice and return as much stolen property as possible, even if it means temporary hardships for the Romanian people. There is every sign that the Romanian nation wants to do this, but the Government at present is rather weak and vacillating.

Earl of Strathmore

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—The Earl of Strathmore, who passed on today at Glamis Castle, his home at Forfarshire, Scotland, was the father of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain.

Born Claud George Bowes-Lyon, he was the only commoner holding knighthood in the Orders of the Garter and the Bath. He entered the House of Lords as Baron Bowes—a United Kingdom title first accorded to his father—since the Scottish Earldom of Strathmore and Kinghorne did not entitle him to a seat in the Upper House. Only in 1937, the Coronation year, did Strathmore and Kinghorne become a United Kingdom title. In that year the Earl became a Knight of the Garter.

He had been made a Knight of the Thistle three years after his youngest daughter, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, became the bride of the then Duke of York in 1923. The Order of the Thistle to a Scotsman is the equivalent to the Order of the Garter for an Englishman.

World War I Guns

Machine guns used by Americans in World War I were developed by John M. Browning of Utah.

Poles Insist Aggression Stop in Future Reich

Who shall say what shall be done with Germany?

Many plans are being evolved—mostly on the part of the great powers whose armies carry the banners of liberation.

But what of the peoples who have suffered most? What do the nations, now being freed from Nazi slavery, believe should be the pattern of future Germany?

The first of a series of articles today presents a Polish view.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 7—Poland has suffered perhaps most terribly of all the nations in this war. It was treacherously attacked by Germany on Sept. 1, 1939, and ever since has borne the brunt of German aggression as well as being for the past 3½ years the battle ground of the German-Russian conflict.

Under such conditions, it is not surprising that most of its people are determined everything possible shall be done to smash Hitlerite Germany so that this terrible enemy of human culture will be eliminated once and for all, leaving free the opportunity for building up a Europe in which all nations can live peaceably.

From the Polish point of view, what to do with Germany resolves itself into two factors: First, How can that country be made to pay for the colossal suffering it has caused by its criminal folly and how can it be prevented from repeating such actions?

Responsible Poles demand compensation for German damage, particularly such as can contribute to Poland's future security.

Poles Want Danzig

Many believe that East Prussia, which laid open Poland's northern flank to German invasion, must become part of postwar Poland. Since the Vistula is the country's great waterway, then also the city commanding the mouth of the River, namely Danzig, should be Polish.

Poland, having already experienced the effects of a disloyal German minority able to upset its whole existence, is determined that in the new state such a minority, if it cannot be entirely eliminated, will be reduced to a minimum by its transfer into the new Germany.

Some pleas advocate as compensation for loss of territory to Russia that compensation should also include a large tract of German territory, extending roughly as far as the Oder River.

Lasting Peace Needed

Momentarily, however, there are some differences of opinion among the Poles whether such acquisitions should extend beyond East Prussia and part of Upper Silesia, since the new Poland would then almost inevitably be left with a large German minority and be entirely dependent upon Russia.

The question as to how Germany can be prevented from repeating the aggressions of the past six years resolves itself for Poland into one which can be properly settled only by the Allies acting jointly and if there is among them the vision to plan for lasting peace and to carry out the same.

Poland will certainly strongly support any Allied policy aimed at reducing Germany's strength as a future potential aggressor. Simultaneously, however, Poland naturally is much concerned about the future when whatever the plan decided upon is being applied. Poland doesn't wish to be let down if the policy should be abandoned and the smaller power left to pay the price.

Poland doesn't forget that under Marshal Joseph Pilsudski it proposed action should be taken by the great powers against the rising Nazi German danger, but it was ignored. It also remembers that Anglo-French misunderstanding at the time when Germany militarized the Rhineland resulted in failure to prevent a situation which itself contained seeds of a future European war.

Poland is confident the Allies will deal resolutely with the Nazi regime in Germany but also hopes that more powerful Allies when reconstruction is considered won't forget that the first claim of reconstruction should be for the Allies themselves.

War Plant Absenteeism Soars as Track Opens

HAWTHORNE, Calif. (AP)—Northrop Aircraft, Inc., said that its absenteeism increased 15 per cent over normal the first day and 27 per cent over normal the second day of the current horse-race meeting at near-by Hollywood Park.

A spokesman for the War Manpower Commission said that agency was compiling reports on the effect, if any, of the resumption of racing on the aircraft industry as a whole.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Burwood House, Caxton Street
London, S. W. 1 England

A Saxon Signet Ring with two faces. Wrought in gold, taken from the river Nene, near Peterborough. Reproduced by kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.

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THE wearing of signet rings is no modern fashion—the Egyptians produced some of the finest nearly 4,000 years ago—and the Romans followed suit. In the Middle Ages the making of the individual signet called forth the highest expressions of the jeweller's art. Later the signet lost much of its individuality in the era when conformity to conventional style restricted the craftsman.

But today there is a reviving interest in the craftsman-made individual ring—made not only to fit the finger but to tone with and express the personality of the wearer. For surely the signet—the sign manual—should at least be as individual and intimate—as completely made to measure—as one's clothes.

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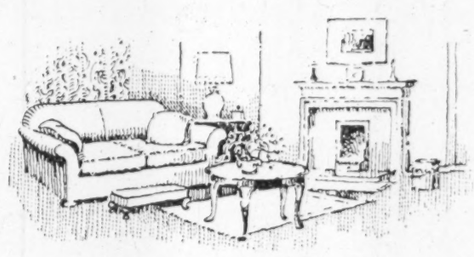

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Missouri River Control Plans Affect One Sixth of U. S. Lands

By Grace Miller
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Missouri Valley

If the tawny waters of the Missouri River are harnessed and tamed in accordance with plans now pending in Congress, benefits will effect, it is claimed by proponents of the idea, some 11,500,000 persons living in an area that makes up more than one sixth of the United States.

The Missouri River ("Big Muddy") rises in southwestern Montana, where the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin converge at Three Forks. It runs north, northeast and west across that State, through the Dakotas, divides Nebraska from Iowa, skirts Kansas for a distance, cuts across Missouri and spills itself into the Mississippi 20 miles above St. Louis.

Twice annually—in early spring when rains come to the plains, and in June when snows in the mountains near its headwaters melt—the Big Muddy leaps its banks, floods fields and cities roundabout indiscriminately. Levees at various points have curbed the River a bit. But even so, its rampages last year caused flood damage mounting to $47,000,000, with a loss of 13 lives, according to present incomplete official estimates.

Three Plans Projected

So the Missouri is going to be really harnessed and made to work peaceably, if Congress approves plans that are set before it.

There are three of them, roughly speaking:

1. The Army Engineers' program of flood control, or the "Pick Plan." Included in this is a proposal of Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, asking for a Missouri River Commission to supervise and plan the program.

2. Another plan emphasizing irrigation, drawn up by the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior (now before a subcommittee of the Senate).

3. Two bills—by Senators James E. Murray (D) of Montana, and Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa—and a resolution by Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri, asking establishment of a Missouri Valley Authority patterned after the TVA.

President Urges an MVA

Recently President Roosevelt himself urged an MVA.

At first there were differences of opinion between the Army Engineers and Reclamation people as to just what should be done to best put the Big Muddy to work. Now, it is claimed, they see eye to eye on all but minor matters, and see how to co-ordinate their two plans.

There is no such unanimity anywhere about an MVA, however. Opposers say it isn't needed and won't work. Proponents say it can and will.

Opponents quote David E. Lilienthal, in his recent book "TVA—Democracy on the March," where he says:

Caution Expressed

"There is, however, one generalization which our experience in the TVA does support: The regions should not be so large that they are not, in a management sense, of 'workable' size. The full potentialities of the unified approach to resources and the opportunity to be close to the people and their problems may be fatally impaired if the region itself is a vast one."

Alongside the vastness of the Missouri River and its Basin, say opponents of an MVA, the Tennessee River and development looks like a creek. The Missouri is 2,469 miles long—the Tennessee but 652 miles. The Missouri drains 529,000 square miles. The Missouri drains 41,000.

It is pointed out, too, that the states through which the Missouri runs aren't at all sure that the TVA should or could be used as a pattern. Governors of all but North Dakota have been reported as either opposing, or seeing no need for, a Valley Authority. And many metropolitan dailies in these states, probably reflecting the thought of private business, have protested against an MVA, though distinctly they want the Big Muddy tamed.

Benefits Cited

If it is properly tamed, according to proposed plans, authorities see the following benefits to the Missouri Basin:

An additional 4,400,000 acres of land irrigated, if the 90 new reservoirs recommended by the Bureau of Reclamation are built. At present there are 4,185,000 acres of irrigated land in the entire valley.

Hydroelectric plants in the Basin have a total installed capacity of 461,383 kilowatts—some 100,000 kilowatts in Federal power plants. With the additional reservoirs, 952,000 more kilowatts can be developed, the Reclamation people say.

This additional power would open up important commercial and industrial avenues, lead the whole Basin to new developments, and produce greater prosperity and stability, it is claimed.

Increased Crop Prospects

In the seven arid and semi-arid states of the Missouri valley live some 4,699,781 people, it is pointed out. Crops grown in that area in 1940 brought $444,192,000. But with a full irrigation development, the same land could produce additional crops with a value of $100,500,000 a year, the Reclamation Bureau says.

More than 350,000 persons would find stable farm homes on the newly irrigated land alone, the Bureau estimates. Droughts in the past cost the area a population loss of 302,314.

Even more optimistic, the Federal Power Commission says it appears that "at least 10,000,000 kilowatt-hours of additional hydroelectric energy per year may eventually be developed in connection with proposed storage dams, without the sacrifice of other benefits which the Missouri River and its tributaries should contribute to the growth and welfare of the region."

Cities Affected by Floods

As for floods — some 1,800,000 acres of land along the Big Muddy between Sioux City, Iowa, and the mouth of the river above St. Louis, are subject to big floods each year. While this means farm land covered in the main, portions of many big cities are in the path of such floods too: Sioux City and Council Bluffs in Iowa; Omaha, Neb.; both Kansas Citys; and many smaller towns.

On river bottom lands in the two Kansas Citys are located the second largest stockyards in the world, many manufacturing and industrial plants, two airports, and important rail lines and highways.

Omaha's airport is likewise within the flood area.

The Pick Plan for harnessing the Missouri and preventing floods (named for Brig. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, its author, formerly Division Engineer for the Missouri River Division of the United States Engineers at Omaha, and now directing the building of the Ledo Road in Burma) calls for a series of "multiple-purpose" dams above Sioux City, Iowa.

Seven Dams Proposed

Five of these dams would be on the main stem of the Missouri River in the Dakotas, and one each on the Yellowstone and Big Horn tributaries in Montana and Wyoming. There would be a system of levees along both banks of the Missouri from Sioux City to the mouth, and 15 reservoirs on tributaries in the Lower Basin—in Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Ten of the latter reservoirs had been previously authorized by Congress.

The entire system would have a storage capacity of some 70,000,000 acre feet of water, authorities say. The Big Muddy and its branches, instead of flinging their waters away in devastating floods, would make arid land bud and blossom, provide new electric power for farm homes and industries, help navigation, lessen stream pollution, provide new sources of recreation, and preserve wildlife.

The cost of the levee systems and reservoirs urged by the Pick Plan and not previously authorized by Congress is estimated at $490,000,000; and with the reservoirs already authorized (the work marking time because of the war), the complete cost is estimated at $661,000,000.

Cost $1,250,000,000

The Bureau of Reclamation's plan, calling for 90 dams throughout the Missouri Basin and water diversion projects, would cost approximately $1,250,000,000.

The governors of all nine states affected, and their representatives on a quasi-official Basin organization known as the Missouri River States Committee, indorsed both plans at a meeting held in August, this year—urging that the two plans be co-ordinated and authorized by Congress. The governors did not, however, ask for a Missouri Valley Authority, patterned after the TVA, opponents of an MVA are careful to point out.

The big questions are administration, with some advocating Federal control, others local control, and manner of disposal of power, whether by the "Authority" direct to consumer, or at the dams to private power interests.

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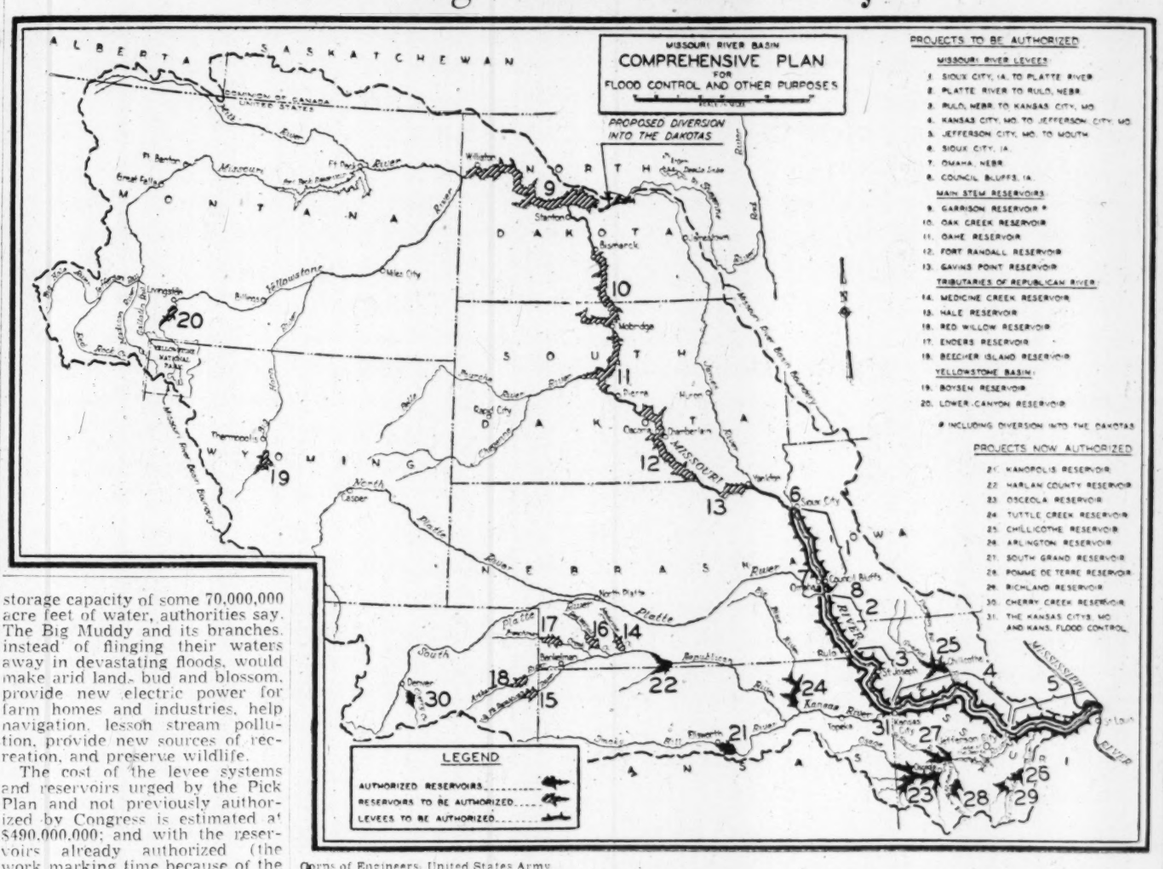

Corps of Engineers, United States Army

Map Showing Missouri River Development Plan

United States Army Engineers have proposed a project now before Congress, as shown, to harness the Missouri River. One sixth of the United States is affected, as are 11,500,000 living in the area. Twice yearly the "Big Muddy" leaps its banks, flooding fields and cities. Proponents of the plan say it would tame the river and add millions of dollars to the productivity of the basin.

Farm Population Off 4,748,000 Since 1940

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP) — The nation's farm population slumped 4,748,000 in the last four years, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The estimates show that last January a total of 25,521,000 persons were living on farms, against 30,269,000 the same month in 1940.

Half of the decrease occurred in 1942, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said, when migration to war industries and the armed forces was heaviest.

Suit Seeks to Cancel Ceilings on Employees

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Industrial-Marine and Engineering Company of San Francisco, in a suit filed in Federal District Court against the War Manpower Commission yesterday, asked that the federal agency be restrained from applying ceilings on the number of workers that a plant may employ.

The company, through Attorney Hans B. Kruger, asked for an injuncton and $500,000 damages from the WMC's Labor-Management Committe for Northern California.

The suit charged that the war powers' acts of the Congress and the presidential directives issued thereunder at no time gave the WMC legal and constitutional authority to keep men from working by establishing ceilings.

Dewey Urges Faith and Unity of Purpose

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey's radiocast last night:

We come tonight to the eve of an election that may be the most fateful in our history. It is a test for each of us of our devotion to the American system of government. The great test is whether, knowing we need a new Administration, we will make the change necessary to speed victory and to build the peace to come.

These years 1945 to 1949 will be important, difficult years. They will require vigorous, hard-working, harmonious leadership, with abiding faith in America. But there has arisen in this campaign an argument that the people dare not change Administrations because our country is in the midst of a great ordeal.

Argument Not New

Of course, there is nothing new in that argument. It was used four years ago, when we were at peace. In other countries, this same argument has been the pretext upon which men, originally voted into power by the people, have suspended popular government and maintained themselves indefinitely in power.

Long ago, Thomas Jefferson pointed out that "there will never be a time when real difficulties will not exist and furnish a plausible pretext" for not making a change.

In our own lives, we have seen a nearly unbroken period of crisis after crisis for 30 years. We have known war and depression and boom and depression and war again. During much of that time it could have been argued that the state of the nation and the world was so critical that we ought not risk a change in Administration. In the last analysis, the whole argument comes down to a bald plea for the re-election—so long as he lives—of whoever happens to be President.

People Must Decide

But that, we know, is the opposite of a free system of government. So it is clear that if we are going to do our duty tomorrow, we must lay aside every other consideration and decide how best our country can be served these next four years.

In the course of this campaign, I have, honorably, and to the best of my capacity, presented the reasons why I believe so earnestly that the welfare of our country requires a new Administration.

Now, for a few minutes, I should like to talk to you not as a candidate, but as a fellow citizen who is privileged by your courtesy in listening, to come into your home and talk with you.

You are concerned, as I am, about the progress of the war. You are thinking day and night of someone who is facing death and hardship on the far-off battle lines of this war. And so, as you prepare to cast your vote tomorrow, the first question you ask yourself is this: What is the best way to make sure of a speedy and victorious end of the war? Will it help to shorten the war and assure quicker return of our fighting men if we have a change of Administration?

Change Urged

I deeply believe that it will. I would have refused the nomination of my Party for President if I did not believe so, with all my heart and soul. I have made it altogether clear from the beginning that a change in our civilian government will mean no change in the military conduct of the war.

Our Chiefs of Staff, Admiral King and General Marshall, are doing a magnificent job. They are directing the movement of troops and of supplies and the grand military strategy that will carry our armies and navies to victory. The other commanders — Eisenhower, Nimitz, Arnold, MacArthur, Halsey, and all the others—are carrying on to their objectives. Their hands will be strengthened by the end of civilian confusion in Washington.

We all know that the war is being fought, not only on the fighting front, but also on the home front. Everyone has had a chance to see the Administration's part in the war effort at home—to watch the operation of the scores of agencies that have to do with the daily lives of our people.

Everyone has been sickened by the constant conflicts and shifting policies of these agencies, as well as in the handling of war production, of transportation, the problem of rubber and of other strategic supplies. Let me ask you one simple question: Do you believe the job at home is being handled as well as possible? I think everyone, from the housewife who struggles with a new rationing problem every week, to the industrial executive who struggles with priorities and allocations—everyone will agree that we need improvement and need it badly.

The things we can see and know about are only a fraction of the confusion and contradiction that exist in our whole civilian war effort. Multiply these a million times and it becomes clear why it is that the war is not coming to an end more rapidly.

General Eisenhower has told us twice that the war in Europe would be ended in 1944 if everyone at home would do his part. General Eisenhower has never changed that statement. It is Mr. Roosevelt who now tells us that the war has still a long way to go. Plainly things have not been going in Washington as well as General Eisenhower expected and had a right to expect. That is the basic reason why we should install in Washington a vigorous and competent Administration that will put into the war effort at home a purpose and unity equal to that of our military leaders on the fighting fronts.

We want to bring this war to a speedy, victorious conclusion, to save unnecessary loss of life, unneeded hardship and sorrow. The question is no longer—Do we dare to make a change in Administrations? The question is: Do we dare not to make a change when our own everyday experience, and the testimony of our eyes and ears, cries out that a change is desperately needed.

Now there is another thing that you and I want. We want to make sure that this war shall be the last war; that this tragedy shall never happen again. Like a great light in a darkened world shines the nearly unanimous determination of our people to join together with the people of other nations in setting up a world organization for peace.

Much has been done to prepare the general principles that will govern the establishment of such an organization. I have been happy to contribute to our unity for this cause by lifting it above partisan debate. But the hardest part of the task is still ahead. So far as American participation is concerned, the difficult details must be worked out between the Congress and the President.

Faith Expressed

I have unlimited faith that it can be done by a President and a Congress working together, in harmony. It will take hard work, patience, and understanding upon all sides.

In the name of those who are fighting and dying in the cause of freedom, we dare not risk leaving this vital labor in the hands of those who have grown tired and quarrelsome from 12 years in office. History must not repeat itself.

And history must not repeat the bread lines and soup kitchens to which our soldiers returned after the last war, under another tired, war-weary Administration. After this war is over, 11,000,000 men in our fighting forces will come home. They are entitled to find here an opportunity to realize in peace the things for which they are fighting. How can we best make sure that they will have those opportunities? We cannot—we must not return to leaf raking and doles. We cannot forget that under the New Deal it took a war to get jobs. Here again the question is not whether we dare to make a change. It is clear that we must not risk failing to make a change.

Self-Questioning Urged

These, then, are the simple tests that must govern the decision of every American tomorrow. When you step into the secrecy of the polling booth, ask yourself these questions:

How can I help shorten the war?

How can I help secure lasting peace?

How can I help give us jobs and opportunity in the years that lie beyond our victory?

If you will soberly ask yourself these questions and will think the answers through in the light of your own knowledge, I have no doubt of the outcome.

And let us agree on one more thing. No matter how you vote—it is the duty of every American to vote tomorrow.

Each Vote Counts

Let no one say: "My vote will never be missed."

Your vote does count—it counts mightily in the result—and to you. Your secret ballot is your badge of citizenship. Keep it bright—and secure. If you neglect to vote, you leave your destiny to the decision of others; only you can preserve your own freedom.

If everyone will vote, there can be no danger to our country. Of that I am sure—because I firmly believe in the eternal rightness of the people.

And now, may I read you a letter I have just received from a brave American woman whose son will never return. It is brief. This is the entire letter:

Letter Read

"Dear Governor Dewey:

"I am giving you my support and I hope it will help you to win.

"You cannot bring back my son, lost in the South Pacific, but you can and will, I think, bring back the kind of America he would have wanted to come home to."

It is to that cause that we are dedicated.

We stand today on one of the strange promontories of human history, with the shadows of a dismal, stormy night behind us and the first gray streaks of dawn in the sky beyond us. For 30 years since 1914—nearly half the span of human life—we have seen a series of wars, revolutions, depressions—Communism, Fascism, Naziism, cruelty and suffering, and finally another conflagration that has engulfed the world. At home we have had 12 unhappy years of turmoil and dissension, of group conflicts and class strife, of divisions and hatreds and antagonisms.

Half a generation has grown up knowing no other atmosphere. I believe our children—our whole country—can again live in a world where peace, friendship, and mutual respect abide. After we're through with the war and get our boys back home, then we must have a period of peace and calm within our own country. Only in that way can we build the unity and strength to meet our problems at home—to support our labors abroad, for the peace of the world.

Let us resolve to put aside these years of cynicism and of conflict. Let us resolve to put aside every antagonism, to throw off the nightmare of past years and breathe once more the atmosphere of courage and good will. Our people then can have a chance once more to build, to create and get ahead.

Under divine guidance, the people of America are stirring with awakening faith—faith in our country—in our future—in our unity.

There is awakening a renewed sense of the dignity of the individual, of trust in the moral law. Once again, may we have and always keep that faith in ourselves and in our neighbors—faith of our fathers—living faith in Almighty God.

Echoes of Election Resound in London

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 7

There was a touch of the American election excitement in this British Capital today.

It wasn't like anything back in the United States—no last minute campaigning or rounding up of votes.

But the British, catching the mood, were button-holing Americans to ask what they thought about the outcome.

Stars and Stripes, the official United States Army newspaper published in London, was prepared to put out an extra edition. The American Forces Network, Army radio broadcasting to troops in the field, planned to stay on the air all night giving returns.

Roosevelt Calls for Harmony In Important Years to Come

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's radio speech last night:

As we sit quietly this evening in our home at Hyde Park, our thoughts, like those of millions of other Americans, are most deeply concerned with the well-being of all our American fighting men. We are thinking of our own sons—all of them far away from home—and of our neighbors' sons and the sons of our friends.

That concern rises above all others in this critical period of our national life.

In great contrast to the quiet which is ours here in America in our own secure homes is the knowledge that most of those fighting men of ours have no quiet times, and little leisure at this hour to reflect on the significance of our American election day, tomorrow.

Some are standing at battle stations on shipboard, tense in the excitement of action; some lie in wet foxholes, or trudge doggedly through the sticky mud, firing as they go. Still others are high above the earth, fighting Messerschmitts or Zeros.

Giving Everything

All of them are giving everything they have got to defeat our enemies, and uppermost in all their minds is the one thought: To win the war as soon as possible, so that they may return to the quiet and peace of their homes.

But in the midst of fighting—in the presence of our brutal enemies—our soldiers and sailors and airmen will not forget election day back home.

Millions of these men have already cast their own ballots, and they will be wondering about the outcome of the election, and what it will mean to them in their future lives. And sooner or later all of them will be asking questions as to whether the folks back home looked after their interests, their liberties, their government, their country—while they themselves were off at war.

Our boys are counting on us to show the rest of the world that our kind of government is the best in the world—and the kind we propose to keep! And so when our people turn out at the polls tomorrow—and I sincerely hope that it will be 50,000,000 strong—the world will respect our democracy, and the grand old Stars and Stripes will wave more proudly than ever before.

Enemies Outfought

These brave fighters of ours have taken on enemies on both sides of our world, enemies who were nurtured since childhood in militarism. These boys of ours, wisely led, and using the matchless weapons which you here at home have sent to them, have outfought these ruthless enemies, outfought them on the land, outfought them on the sea, outfought them in the skies. They are winning the victory for all of us. Many are giving life itself. And it is for us to make certain that we win for them—the living and the dead—a lasting peace.

There is nothing adequate which any one in any place can say to those who are entitled to display the gold star in their windows. But each night as the people of the United States rest in their homes which have been safe from violence during all these years of the most violent war in all history—I am sure that all of them silently give thought to their feeling of deep gratitude to the brave departed and to their families for the immeasurable sacrifice that they have made for the cause of decency and freedom and civilization.

I do not want to talk to you tonight of partisan politics. The political battle is finished. Our task now is to face the future as a militant and a united people—united here at home as well as on the battle fronts.

Twice in 25 years our people have had to put on a brave, smiling front as they have suffered the anxiety and the agony of war.

No one wants to endure that suffering again.

When we think of the speed and long-distance possibilities of air travel to the remotest corners of the earth, we must consider the devastation wrought on the people of England by the new long-range bombs. Another war would be bound to bring even more devilish and powerful instruments of destruction to wipe out civilian populations. No coastal defenses, however strong, could prevent these silent missiles of death, fired perhaps from planes or ships at sea, from crashing deep within the United States.

This time, this time, we must be certain that the peace-loving nations of the world band together in determination to outlaw and prevent war.

Tomorrow, you the people of the United States, again vote as free men and women, with full freedom of choice—with no secret police watching over your shoulders. And for generations to come Americans will continue to prove their faith in free elections.

People Responsible

But when the ballots are cast, your responsibilities do not cease. The public servants you elect cannot fulfill their trust unless you, the people, watch and advise them, raise your voices in protest when you believe your public servants to be wrong, back them up when you believe them to be right.

But not for one single moment can you, now or later, forget the all important goals for which we are aiming—to win the war and unite our fighting men with their families at the earliest moment, to see that all have honorable jobs; and to create a world peace organization which will prevent this disaster from ever coming upon us again.

To achieve these goals we need strength and wisdom which is greater than is bequeathed to mere mortals. We need divine help and guidance. We people of America have ever had a deep well of religious strength, far back to the days of the Pilgrim fathers.

Offers Prayer

And so, on this thoughtful eve, I believe that you will find it fitting that I read a prayer sent to me not long ago:

"Almighty God, of whose righteous will all things are and were created, Thou hast gathered our people out of many lands and races into a great nation.

"We commend to Thy overruling providence the men and women of our forces, by sea, by land, and in the air;

"Beseeching thee to take into Thine own hands both them and the cause they serve.

"Be Thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. And grant that whether by life or by death, they may win for the whole world the fruits of their sacrifice and a just peace.

"Guide, we beseech Thee, the nations of the world, into the way of justice and truth, and establish among them that peace which is the reward of righteousness.

"Make the whole people of this land equal to our high trust, reverent in the use of freedom, just in the exercise of power, generous in the protection of weakness.

"Enable us to guard for the least among us the freedom we covet for ourselves; make us ill content with the inequalities of opportunity which still prevail among us. Preserve our union against all the divisions of race and class which threaten it.

"And now may the blessing of God Almighty rest upon this whole land; may He give us light to guide us, courage to support us, charity to unite us, now and forever more.

"Amen."

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Mr. Gregory Foretells the Storm

FROM THE WAY Mr. Gregory talks about it, the storm that is coming, perhaps not right away but inevitably before the winter is over, is to be looked forward to as one looks forward to theatrical entertainment. The waves will dash high over our sea-wall, their spray will cover the front porch, the eucalyptus trees will bend before the wind as though they would break in two; and we shall stand fascinated before the window, watching.

The first time Mr. Gregory came, he referred to the Storm—in his thought, we are sure, capitalized—but, before cold shivers could chill our spines, he reassured us. It's nothing to be afraid of, he said. And again today, when he spoke of it, his implication was plain that we were fortunate in having shore-line seats for the biggest show on earth.

* * *

We are city folk by heritage and experience, and we think we need this encouragement. But, as a matter of fact, insists Mr. Gregory, we're not as favorably situated as some people. The waves break much higher at Belvedere, he says, than they do where we are at Greenwood Beach; Belvedere sees a much more magnificent spectacle. We aren't telling Mr. Gregory that, as beginners, we are willing to leave to Belvedere the bigger thrill.

Mr. Gregory, as listed in the telephone directory, is a plumber. He can hardly be spoken of as the local plumber; for this is a rural community too far-flung, too scattered through the hills and valleys and coastal coves of Marin County, to make "local" the apt descriptive. We might call him the ubiquitous plumber or the universal genius; but, frankly, we think of him simply as friend. He said he was so busy the day we moved in that he wished I hadn't called; but he and his brother came right away to connect the stove and stayed to tell us all they could about the Bay, the shipyard across the Bay, the birds—and the Storm.

The Storm is not Mr. Gregory's obsession; it is his something good left for the end of each professional call, the frosting. We suspect that disciplining his customers comes first with him; but, if this is so, then discipline and humor have a definite relationship. The day we moved in, he rebuked me severely because I had lived in a city that allowed stoves without stovepipes, and today he catechized my wife on what she would do if all the upstairs plumbing broke suddenly.

This was to summarize a quick lesson on how to turn off the water at the meter. "Now," says Mr. Gregory, "what will you do if all the pipes upstairs spring leaks at once?"

Horrified, my wife says she doesn't know.

"Turn on all the faucets," admonishes Mr. Gregory, adding: "It will cost you fifteen dollars for water, but save you fifty dollars for repairs."

And all the time my wife is trembling at the awful prospect, Mr. Gregory knows perfectly well that there is not a single pipe on the second story of our house.

* * *

The first time he came, after being silent and gruff by turns, he surprised us with a sudden burst of information on Marin County as he had known it for forty years. And everything he said was for our enlightenment and our pleasure. We should have expected as much, despite appearances. We had just moved five hundred miles, out of the known city into this unknown country, and all along the way people had behaved toward us like fond aunts, uncles, brothers, sisters, or cousins at least. The moving men themselves became positively chummy and, when they got ready to drive away their huge van, thus leaving us in the middle of six unopened barrels of dishes and thirty unopened crates of whatnot, plus a scattering of furniture, I shook hands with them fervently and the baby began asking when the moving men would come back. People who have heaved heavy boxes together feel like brothers.

If this were to be a reckoning, we would wish to speak of the relatives, neighbors, friends, the porter on the Lark, and the man who stopped to talk with the baby in the narrow corridor of the Pullman. We would wish to speak of the friends who received us before the furniture came, of the landlady who told the movers where to lay the rugs and later, after we had arrived, brought us a heaping plate of whopper sandwiches. But we must let Mr. Gregory stand for them all.

* * *

And he can, we think, because he proves the existence of the Great American Family. American only? No, he is a universal type of that love of one's home-place which impels to the sharing of it, type of that wealth of experience that turns readily into the generosity of the good neighbor.

Mr. Gregory's Storm is part of it, his chef-d'oeuvre. We think we can picture it. Our expectations may be too great, but we are looking for drama. For Mr. Gregory has let us know—and how fine to discover it at once!—that what we city people have seen merely as wind, plus rain, plus cold, is known here at Greenwood Beach as the climax of weather's symphony, when the climate responds to vast and far-reaching influences. The probability is, therefore, that from now on we shall be greeting every little blow with excitement, as though it had Shakespearean attributes.

* * *

The setting is ample. Headlands to right and left mark the stage, which spreads as wide as San Francisco Bay from our door to the city, two miles or so opposite. The night falls, the lights of San Francisco come on in the distance; then the mists thicken like a curtain and the lights fade. The fog horns howl the beginning of the piece. The smooth water becomes musical as the waves rise, and the wind through the eucalyptus trees behind the house furnishes antiphonal music. Then comes the Storm.

This looks meager enough, written. When Mr. Gregory speaks of it, we think of something epic. Perhaps we shall only know what he means when, snug under our raftered ceiling on which the rain will be falling like the pounding of the hoofs of a million fairy horses, we begin to wonder where the stately white herons have gone, and the little sandpipers, and the land birds that whistle like a man. And when we think of the sea gulls riding the winds.

KIMMIS HENDRICK

We Will Come Back

Leave it now, sleeping with November's moon
Aslant the sharpness of the gable's ends.
We will return some April afternoon
To tell the old house we're its faithful friends.

It needs our love, the love of hearts and hands
To clear the weeds away beside the door
And trim the tree that arrogantly stands
Across the path where children run no more.

The tidy lawn and hedges that once stood
To keep a patient watch about this place
Gave way to upstarts from the field and wood
That march upon this citadel of grace.

Next year the tattered sumac's bright-flagged rout
Might spy on cherished secrets of the past.
We will come back and turn the rascals out—
We'll make peace welcome in this place at last!

ELSPETH BRAGDON

New Pattern

Now winter stirs along the land.
The hoar-frost rims the river's way—
And noontime threads a flaming strand
Of bittersweet about the day;
A last bright gesture to the cold.
Witch hazel blooms, and silver-rod
And shrill with leafless trees, and bold,
November steps where summer trod.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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DEGAS AND EVARISTE DE VALERNES: *A Painting by Edgar Degas*

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART has been sheltering this double portrait by Edgar Degas for the duration of the war. As a guest and an "évacué," it is much at home in the New York shelter, where it is in the company of many pictures by that French master.

This is a portrait composition, made fairly early in the career of Degas, before the era of race-track scenes, ballerinas, and laundresses. Indeed, when "Degas and Evariste de Valernes" was painted in 1865, Degas was in a transitional phase of his career. Hitherto, he had been devoted to the manner of Ingres. Degas, like the great teacher, was primarily a linealist; but his contemporaries were fascinated with phenomena of color, so they abandoned the demands of draftsmanship temporarily to probe the possibilities of color in atmospheric effects.

Degas had visited Italy in his youth, where he copied pictures by Florentine masters and by Holbein. He made many portraits of his family and friends, in a composed and dignified manner, and there was little in common with the revolutionary changes being initiated by fellow-painters. Soon, however, he joined the artists of the advance guard in their meetings and vociferous discussions at the Café Guerbois on the Avenue de Clichy. Degas was not impressionable or given to fads; if anything, he was introspective, unsociable, and often sarcastic. Gradually he turned toward Manet, away from Ingres, and soon he abandoned the conventional manner of his youth for the fresh and improvisatory manner for which he is now known.

Degas, himself, looks at us directly in this portrait, his reserve and aloofness most apparent. Evariste de Valernes, however, is more relaxed. Degas has responded to the carefree pose and the natural charm of his companion, in representing him in a moment which is typical and telling. But, when he became enraptured with movement and rhythm, he abandoned personal portrayal for the episodic subjects of everyday genre.

DOROTHY ADLOW

The Coming of the Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN mortals begin to look outside of themselves for happiness and salvation, they have taken their first step toward God. It is not within mortals themselves to supply peace, joy, or permanent satisfaction. These must come from a higher source than perishable mortality. As a matter of fact, they can come only from God, and God cannot be found in a mortal. The entire belief of mortal living and consciousness is in reality ignorance of God. To be ignorant of God is to be separated from His might. Often the sufferings of the flesh, and the sins and disappointments of material existence, awaken us to realize how much we need God. Yearningly we lift our thought in search of an ideal Comforter. In those moments materiality loosens its grip on us, and we behold the dawn of the new day which we have been praying for. This new dawn is the coming of the Comforter, the spiritual sense which soothes, heals, and delivers us.

* * *

It was Christ Jesus himself who promised mankind that the Comforter should come to the world. He turned the thought of his disciples away from personal intervention in these words, recorded in St. John's Gospel (John 16:7): "It is expedient for you that I go away: for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart, I will send him unto you." As long as there seems to be some way of escape through our supposed ingenuity, or importance, or power, we do not readily cultivate the humility which alone will enable us to behold the saving, though impersonal, Christ, Truth. Mortals cling strenuously to their flimsy faith in person. The struggle to know God better saves them from it, little by little, for it brings them face to face with the omnipotence of God, the only power there really is.

The history of mankind can be summed up in the record of their spiritual progress. This progress toward the full realization of God's nature, and man's spiritual being, reached its culmination in the discovery of Christian Science in 1866 by Mary Baker Eddy. In Christian Science, God is revealed as the divine Principle of all real being, and He is seen to be infinite Love. Because He is Principle, and He is Love, He can never be beyond the reach of any hungering heart anywhere. Here, indeed, is the Comforter promised by the Master.

* * *

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," there is a beautiful passage which tenderly explains the coming of the Comforter. Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 55): "The time for the reappearing of the divine healing is throughout all time; and whosoever layeth his earthly all on the altar of divine Science, drinketh of Christ's cup now, and is endued with the spirit and power of Christian healing. In the words of St. John: 'He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you *forever*.' This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." For it is not enough that suffering humanity should be reassured with mere words and hopeful promises. It is not God's nature to know evil, to tolerate it, or to pass lightly over its wicked consequences. The Comforter must be identified with "the spirit and power of Christian healing." Nothing less than this healing power can rightly replace the personal ministry of Christ Jesus on earth.

Because the Comforter is, as Mrs. Eddy has written, "Divine Science," it is not limited in its scope to a select few or to some favored period. Scientific understanding of God is all that is needed to enable mortals to reach out confidently to the Comforter for the healing of every human discord. Christian Science makes it clear that God works for all, in all ways, at all times. That is logic from which we cannot escape. To understand Him, therefore, releases us from the fabulous fancies of human imagination, which have bound us to a limited, tribal, or conditional view of His power. Just to remember that He is infinitely good is an important step in proving that evil is without reality or identity. There are scientific conclusions which accord strictly with the inspired account of the creation recorded in the first chapter of Genesis. Indeed, there is nothing in the teachings of Christian Science which does not accord with the Scriptures, or which cannot be demonstrated in human experience through wholehearted spiritual reliance.

* * *

A carefree soldier in an Army training camp told simply at the Wednesday evening testimony meeting of a Christian Science church that Mrs. Eddy's teachings had healed him of fear. This in turn was enabling him to help his comrades to surmount fear and to become courageous, loyal soldiers. There is a great host of people in the world today who have verified in their own experiences the brave saying of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 174), "The leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, is Divine Science; the Comforter, the Holy Ghost that leadeth into all Truth; the 'still, small voice' that breathes His presence and power, casting out error and healing the sick."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French.)

La Venue du Consolateur

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

QUAND les mortels commencent à porter leurs regards plus haut qu'eux-mêmes pour trouver le bonheur et le salut, ils ont fait un premier pas vers Dieu. Ce ne sont pas les mortels qui peuvent procurer la paix, la joie, la satisfaction permanente. Ces biens doivent venir non de la mortalité périssable, mais d'une source supérieure. Au fait, ils ne peuvent émaner que de Dieu; or Dieu ne se trouve pas chez un mortel. Toute la croyance à une vie et à une conscience mortelles est en réalité l'ignorance de Dieu. Ignorer la nature de Dieu, c'est être séparé de Son pouvoir. Souvent les souffrances de la chair, les péchés, les déceptions de l'existence matérielle, nous réveillent et nous font voir que nous avons grand besoin de Dieu. Dans notre détresse, nous élevons nos pensées pour chercher le Consolateur idéal. Alors la matérialité perd son empire sur nous et nous voyons paraître l'aurore du nouveau jour qui faisait l'objet de nos prières. Cette nouvelle aurore, c'est la venue du Christ, du sens spirituel qui calme, guérit et délivre les hommes.

* * *

Le Christ Jesus lui-même promit aux humains que le Consolateur viendrait dans le monde. Il dirigeait la pensée de ses disciples vers quelque chose de plus élevé qu'une intervention personnelle, car il leur dit, comme le rapporte l'Évangile selon saint Jean (Jean 16:7): "Il est avantageux pour vous que je m'en aille;...Car si je ne m'en vais pas, le Consolateur ne viendra point à vous; mais si je m'en vais, je vous l'enverrai." Tant qu'il semble y avoir un moyen de nous tirer d'affaire par nos prétendus talents, notre importance, notre pouvoir, nous ne cultivons pas sans réserve l'humilité qui seule nous permettra de voir la Vérité, le Christ impersonnel et rédempteur. Avec persistance, les mortels s'attachent à leur fragile foi dans les personnes. Ils en sont graduellement sauvés par les efforts qu'ils font pour mieux comprendre Dieu, car cette lutte leur fait reconnaître l'omnipotence divine, le seul pouvoir véritable.

L'histoire du genre humain peut se résumer en un tableau de ses progrès spirituels. Cette avance vers la réalisation complète de la nature divine et de la spiritualité de l'homme aboutit à la découverte de la Science Chrétienne par Mary Baker Eddy, en 1866. Dans cette Science, Dieu nous est révélé comme le divin Principe de tout être réel, et nous voyons qu'Il est l'Amour infini. Parce qu'Il est Principe et qu'Il est Amour, Il ne saurait être inaccessible au cœur sincère, en quelque lieu que ce soit. Voilà vraiment le Consolateur dont le Maître nous a donné la promesse!

* * *

Le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, contient entre autres un magnifique passage expliquant avec tendresse la venue du Consolateur. Mrs. Eddy écrit (p. 55): "Le temps de la réapparition de la guérison divine est de tous les âges; et quiconque mettra son tout terrestre sur l'autel de la Science divine, boira dès à présent de la coupe du Christ, et sera doué de l'esprit et du pouvoir de la guérison chrétienne. Selon les paroles de saint Jean: 'Il vous donnera un autre Consolateur, afin qu'il demeure avec vous *éternellement*.' Je comprends que ce Consolateur est la Science Divine." Car il ne suffit pas de rassurer l'humanité souffrante en lui prodiguant les paroles et les belles promesses. Connaître le mal, le tolérer, glisser légèrement sur ses terribles conséquences, cela n'est point d'accord avec la nature de Dieu. Il faut voir que le Consolateur, c'est "l'esprit" et le "pouvoir de la guérison chrétienne." Rien d'inférieur à ce pouvoir qui guérit ne peut remplacer comme il se doit le ministère personnel du Christ Jésus pendant son séjour sur la terre.

Étant, comme Mrs. Eddy le déclare, "la Science Divine," le Consolateur n'opère pas sur une base limitée, en faveur de quelques personnes ou d'une période spéciale. Comprendre Dieu scientifiquement, voilà tout ce qu'il faut pour que les mortels puissent se tourner avec certitude vers le Consolateur et trouver la guérison des discords humains. La Science Chrétienne fait nettement voir que Dieu opère pour tous, dans tous les domaines, en tout temps. C'est une logique à laquelle on ne peut échapper. Dès lors, comprendre Dieu nous libère des vaines fantaisies émises par l'imagination humaine, qui nous imposait concernant le pouvoir divin des vues étroites, traditionnelles, restrictives. Se souvenir que Dieu est infiniment bon, c'est faire un grand pas dans la voie sur laquelle on prouve que le mal est sans réalité, sans identité. Les conclusions vraiment scientifiques sont strictement d'accord avec le récit de la création tel que nous le donne, au premier chapitre de la Genèse, un auteur inspiré. Au fait, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne ne contiennent rien qui soit en désaccord avec les Écritures, ou qui ne puisse se démontrer sur le plan humain, grâce à une entière confiance spirituelle.

* * *

Un mercredi soir, dans une église Scientiste Chrétienne, un jeune homme plein d'entrain, futur soldat qui faisait son apprentissage militaire dans un camp, donna son témoignage en termes fort simples; il déclara que les enseignements de Mrs. Eddy l'avaient guéri de la crainte. Ceci lui permettait à son tour d'aider ses camarades à surmonter la peur pour devenir de fidèles et courageux soldats. De nos jours, ils forment une immense armée ceux qui ont vérifié dans leur propre existence ces vaillantes paroles de Mrs. Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 174): "Le levain qu'une femme prit pour le mêler à trois mesures de farine, c'est la Divine Science; le Consolateur; le Saint-Esprit qui conduit dans toute la Vérité; le 'son doux et subtil' annonçant Sa présence et Son pouvoir, chassant l'erreur, guérissant les malades."

Pour tous renseignements sur des publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston 15, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A French Thread Runs Through Arnold Bennett's Life

WHEN ONE LOOKS BACK one sees that certain threads run through one's life, making a sort of pattern in it. These threads and the nature of the pattern are not perceived until long after the actual events constituting them. I now see that there has been a French thread through my life. Of its origin I can form no idea, for neither my forebears nor the friends of my youth displayed the slightest interest in France or the French. Yet when I was eighteen or nineteen, and a clerk in my father's law office in the Five Towns, I used to spend my money on French novels—in English translations. . . .

Later I seemed to lose interest in French literature. It was not until I had been in London for a year or two that I turned toward it again. I remember making the delightful discovery that a French novel could, after all, be read in the original without a dictionary, provided one was content with a somewhat vague idea of the sense. . . . I was then about twenty-three or twenty-four. Thenceforward I never ceased to read French, and, by a well-known mental process, I was continually learning the meaning of new words and phrases without consulting the dictionary. I used to buy a French newspaper nearly every day at a shop in Coventry Street. What I made of it all I cannot now conceive. Gradually the legend grew up around me that I was an authority on French literature, and when I became a reviewer French books were very frequently sent to me for criticisms, because of my alleged special competence. I would go to French plays in London. When indiscreet persons demanded, "But do you understand?" I would reply, "Not all, of course." It was the truth; I did not understand all. It was also in essence a dreadful lie, for I understood nothing. . . .

A remarkable group of circumstances left me free from all local ties to earn my living where I chose. I was then thirty-five. Did I fly straight to Paris? Not a bit. I could not decide what to do. I went to Algeria first. On my way home I lingered in Paris. I question if I was very powerfully drawn towards Paris at the moment. . . . I remained in Paris for five years, and in France for over nine years, liking and comprehending the French more and more, and feeling more and more at home among them, until now I do believe I have a kind of double mentality—one English and the other French. . . .

I had awful difficulties with the language. Somehow, very illogically, I thought that the mere fact of residence in Paris would mysteriously increase my knowledge of the French tongue to a respectable degree. I remember I was advised to haunt the theatre if I wished to "perfect" my French. . . . I entered the theatre hoping for the best. I had read the play in advance. I did not, however, succeed in comprehending one single word—not one. I had been studying French for nearly twenty-six years. The man in me who had written scores of "authoritative" articles on French literature was deeply humiliated. I at once arranged to take lessons. Three or four nights a week I was to be seen in the first row of the stalls (so as to hear well) of the little *théâtres de quartier* round about Montmartre. I seemed to make no progress for six months. Then, enchantingly, I began to understand bits of phrases heard in the street. I had turned the corner!—From "Things That Have Interested Me," by Arnold Bennett, copyright 1923 by Doubleday, Doran and Company, Inc.

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'Little One' Realizes Desire to Go Overseas And Meets Many Hard Tests Manfully

Women in the OWI—No. 1

This article is the first of two written for the Today's Woman Page by R. H. Markham, a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, who has recently returned from a leave of absence for service with the OWI. He tells in the first of the work of one small but efficient woman in the overseas division of this Government office, and of some of the duties and difficulties her job entails. In the second, he will describe the duties of four typical OWI women.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

The editor of this page kindly gave me an opportunity to tell of American women serving overseas. But I see that this article is to be about only one woman, and a very small one at that. In fact, most of her friends in the Middle East outpost where she works call her "Little One." I don't know how little or large she is, but one of the first things I learned about her was that she is not tall enough to be accepted among the Wacs, who were Waacs at the time she applied.

When I first saw her I was in the service of OWI and she wished to be. Our office needed a secretarial assistant and she applied. She told me her husband was in the Army and she wanted to join a war agency. She was neatly dressed and seemed rather firm and precise. I saw she had a will of her own and that she knew her way around. I got the impression that she had made her own way in life and had fought a good many battles. It looked to me as though the hard fighting had made her vigorous and determined, but not cynical or unfriendly. It appeared that she could not be imposed on, but that if she liked a job and an office she would work with great devotion.

So I gave her a number of tests, at which she did well, and in time—a long time, for one goes through the bureaucratic mill slowly—she began to work in Washington. She found herself among many other secretaries and many bosses. There was some confusion and naturally scrambling for better places. Women were constantly advancing, men were moving up and moving out. This new employee was one lone girl in a great throng of people eager to get ahead.

Some were better educated than she, perhaps others may have been more imposing in appearance. I surmise a few had "pull" of some kind. She had none. She appeared just an ordinary little unit swallowed up in a crowd. But, of course, she wasn't. No one is. She was an American full of hopes and ambitions; she was Mrs. Jean Cobert, the wife of one American soldier and the sister of another; she was a lady, wearing nice clothes, which she kept especially neat and trim; she was a trusted government employee, knowing and guarding vital secrets; she was a friend of various people and wanted to be welcome among them; she was a "somebody," trying to edge her way up a little nearer to front rows, past people who were bigger and had a head start. Nobody is ever ordinary.

Her Wish Realized

The little thing she especially wanted was to go overseas and she finally realized her wish, though it took a long time.

I was in Cairo when I learned she had arrived in Algiers. I didn't know her plans, nor the plans of her superiors for her, but before long she appeared in Cairo, where I was very glad to see her.

I am not sure her destination was Cairo. But there she was. And not exclusively to serve Uncle Sam. She was in a war all right; but it was not exclusively the World War. At that moment she was fighting both for the U. S. Army and to a certain extent against it. Against the Navy, too. Because they had lost her clothes! She had prepared a nice outfit for going overseas, both winter things and summer things, business dresses and I suppose evening dresses, since there are evenings even in the Middle East in wartime. She had packed them away in a steamer trunk and when she got off the military boat at Algiers the trunk didn't show up.

She had nothing left but a little satchel of immediate essentials and a bag containing her gas mask, in a city where it was no more needed than in Tulsa or Kalamazoo. You may imagine that after her voyage with its attendant waiting, she felt direly in need of clean clothes, yet she had practically nothing extra except the gas mask. And where could you buy ladies' garments in Algiers! Besides, she had spent her money on the outfit that was lost and it contained things very dear to her heart. She was on a great adventure in a world new to her and I suppose she had pictured herself wearing each pretty, well-fitting, nicely laundered dress at an appropriate time.

Not a Military Matter

Sadly leaving the dock, she arrived at the drab OWI hotel with the gas mask.

And nobody cared. The Army didn't care. The Navy didn't care. They aren't very emotional organizations. They do not like to be bothered about a lady's dresses and hats. Ever since Nebuchadnezzar, armies have been alike in not caring much for civilians. To whom could this lady complain? To the Commander-in-Chief or War Minister or some Colonel interested only in winning battles? Or should she demand from some burly top sergeant that he find her dresses. She demanded vigorously enough, but she didn't get her trunk. However, she did get to Cairo, where one can still find almost anything and where she managed to buy a few new clothes, at a very high price.

In time she was transferred to a station in Italy, to work in my office. On arriving at the airfield at about 2 p. m. she phoned to our communications department, but since we had long noon hours at that time some delay occurred in sending a car out. An airfield is a big place and though she was impatiently waiting at the right spot the Italian chauffeur that eventually did go couldn't find her. He came back alone. She telephoned again and another car was sent which broke down. As the afternoon was changing to evening she phoned again in desperation and indignation. By that time I learned about her plight, found a car and went to the airport myself, where I met a very discouraged and furious lady, who after crossing an ocean and sea for war work had been left to believe that no one wanted her. It was taking her longer to get from the airfield to our office than from Africa to mid-Italy. And the hotel to which we then took her was very uninviting. There was no other.

Pleasant But Insistent

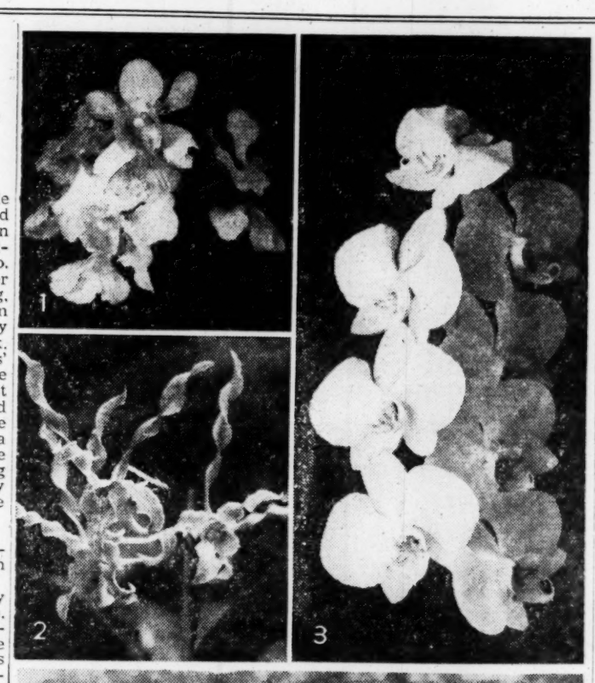
She went to work with a good will the next morning and proved exceeding useful. We were just setting up shop and office furnishings were hard to get, but she got them. She was good at that; she was firm and insistent, without being altogether unpleasant. She said people granted her requests at times, just so she wouldn't keep coming back to bother them.

She had a way of befriending lonely people in the office, especially those who didn't have the jobs they wanted and felt neglected. She helped plan some of our work and saw to its execution. She held many strings in her hand and kept them from getting tangled. Little as she was, she wasn't shoved around.

She got books and learned more of the very complex field on which we were working. And withal she seemed to play a good deal, for even in Italy in wartime one can find relaxation. She was quite determined not to be a drudge, and not to submerge herself in the office. Nevertheless, she often worked overtime and willingly accepted any essential extra task.

Her work has been vital but not very thrilling. She lives in pretty drab surroundings in a dull town. I am sure she is often lonely. She was most happy when letters came from her husband who was also overseas. She doesn't want to go back home till he is demobilized.

She hopes that as military events develop she will be able to follow the Army deeper into Europe or go to the Far East. I wouldn't be surprised if she succeeded. And when the war ends she will be conscious of having done a necessary war job well.



Hawaii has an orchid for you. Here are a few examples of the countless varieties: (1) Vanda Miss Agnes Joaquim, small orchid suitable for necklaces, wristlets, coronets, and tiaras. (2) Dendrobium, unique flower for a corsage. (3) Moth orchid, variety of Phalaenopsis, natural bridal flower. (4) Vanda Sanderiana, perfect orchid to wear in the hair. (5) Phalaenopsis intermedia var. Portei, rare Philippine hybrid, excellent in a spray for table decoration.

British Women List Demands

By Margaret Butler
Reuter Correspondent

London

Far-reaching changes may occur in Britain's political life after the war—and women will be behind them. Now 9,000,000 women, including 1,000,000 voluntary workers, many of whom had never left their homes before, are doing war work. But in the factories, in the fields, on aerodromes, down at the docks, in offices, on the railways, on gunsites, among filth, dirt, muck, for the past five years women have worked beside their menfolk, doing the same jobs, taking the same risks. In many cases they have run their homes and looked after their children as well.

They have worked until it was almost time to have their babies, and gone back again as soon as they could leave them, at a nursery, or with relatives. Those whose homes demanded more of their time volunteered for part-time work.

Glamorous clothes and hair styles slipped almost unnoticed into the past. Workmanlike overalls, uniforms, neat, quiet, tailored clothes and simple hair styles which needed little attention took their place.

Remember the Past

All this has had a tremendous effect on women, who, in the period between the two wars, did not play the part they might have in formulating Britain's policies.

As the war draws to its close the problem of what these women who have taken so large a share in their country's struggle are going to do is being widely discussed.

Whether they return to their homes, the ambition of a great many, or whether they continue to earn their own living, and at least 5,000,000 of them will have to do so, one thing is certain: They intend to play a real part in both the local and national politics of their country.

For the past six months I have been talking to these women. I have listened to their complaints and to their plans.

Without exception they want:

1. Equal pay for equal work.
2. Equal admission to technical or other training, to all professions, occupations and high administrative posts in government and other public services.
3. Equal rights of married women to keep or change their nationality.
4. Equal benefits under the new social security plan.
5. No restrictions on marriage as a bar to women occupying posts.
6. Houses for all.
7. Working conditions which will encourage them to have children, to prevent the catastrophic fall in British birthrate.

Women feel so strongly about these inequalities that they are taking their claim to the International Labor Office hoping to get these principles accepted.

The political progress women have made is marked by the growth of organized women's groups which have set themselves the task of obtaining a more influential place in postwar social affairs. Already the Liberal Party has adopted six women parliamentary candidates.

Learn Public Speaking

In London one group of more than 500 women, including social workers, schoolteachers, university students, civil servants, housewives, secretaries, accountants, typists, shop assistants, whose ages range from 17 to 70, are in the "Women for Westminster" movement, and meet nightly at a speakers' class specially arranged to train aspiring candidates for Parliament.

Another new group is the "London Women's Parliament," representing nearly 500,000 women.

These women are discussing such issues as the industrial training of women, extension of wartime nurseries, and the recruitment of women for part-time work.

Then there is a third group, the "married women's association," presided over by Britain's leading campaigner for women's economic rights, and herself a mother with two children, Member of Parliament Doctor Edith Summerskill.

It was Doctor Summerskill who last Thursday, two minutes before Parliament opened the debate on the new Social Security Plan, carried to the bar a petition bearing 70,000 signatures, protesting against the clause which gave the five shillings child allowance to the father.

Budget Orchids Are Forecast From Hawaii

By Edwin D. Neff
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Look to Hawaii for something new and very different in orchids after the war. Orchids as strange and lovely as a spray of stars, will present the American woman with a completely new floral constellation from which to select her corsage or table decoration.

For Hawaii has become a haven for thousands of exotic orchid refugees and her private and professional growers are quietly planning to air-ship cut blossoms wholesale to mainland florists when the old days of coming-out parties, graduation balls, and formal weddings can return. Even to milady's escort the Hawaiian bouquet is good news, for it seems now that Hawaiian orchids will be sold on the mainland for little more than roses or carnations.

Picture orchids as tiny as sweet peas, or as large as chrysanthemums. Orchids in all colors and shadings of the spectrum, as variable as the Milky Way. There are orchids to match every ensemble. Some are as brilliant as chemical fire, others paper white. These are the orchids of Hawaii, imported from every corner of the East during the past half-century and many rescued from the Jap invasion of New Guinea, Java, and the Philippines. Some of the bizarre varieties will be scarcely recognized as orchids, yet all have the characteristic starchy freshness which enables them to last ten days at least after cutting.

Many Lovely Colors

From the Hawaiian bouquet the debutante can select any color she pleases to match her evening gown. Some of the smaller orchids can be woven into bracelets or necklaces or worn in corsage as a spray of dazzling loveliness. Coronets and flower tiaras can be fashioned in any color combination and for the bride there are pure white orchids.

Several factors already active make the wholesale export of orchids from Hawaii more than just another florists' dream. For one thing the time for air transport to the mainland has been cut in half. One exporter on the island of Hawaii, catering to servicemen only, is shipping hundreds of cut orchids by air, their stems sealed in glass tubes, and is counting on his well-pleased customers to remember him when they are home again.

Meanwhile, full and part-time orchid growers are closing ranks behind the University of Hawaii's agricultural experimental station which has begun a practical study of varieties suitable for commercial export. The study is paid for by the Territorial Government, and, if successful, may receive federal funds. It resulted from a petition signed by hundreds of orchid growers and presented to the University's Board of Regents two years ago. Actual work began November 1, 1943, and is under direction of a young commercial florist named William Kirch.

Studies Export Methods

Mr. Kirch's orchid study is frankly far from academic and points exclusively to a practical method of exporting orchids on the largest possible scale.

The tiny Aerides orchid will remind you of snapdragons with its dainty, waxy petals tinged with color. Vandas, imported from East India, bloom in gay colors and various sizes. Vanda Miss Agnes Joaquim, about the size of a small petunia, has a dark purple center and lavender petals. It can be woven into necklaces or floral sprays for table decoration. Strange Dendrobium Stratiotes orchids sport long, twisted petals which shoot up from the center like the spiral horns of antelope.

Phalaenopsis orchids, now seen in the States, are lily white with yellow-tipped centers. The Phalaenopsis intermedia var. Portei is a smaller white flower with lavender markings. This variety is a natural hybrid imported from the Philippines. The plant produces an enormous number of flowers. Phalaenopsis blossoms look a little like American dogwood. Vanda Merrili is a small bloom, brownish red, with a slight vanilla odor. It may be strung on necklaces or wristlets.

Large Fragrant Flowers

From New Guinea, India, and the South Pacific come the Dendrobium varieties with some very large flowers, fragrant and brightly colored. The single flower may be worn as the center of a unique corsage. Hundreds of new hybrids appear every year, and the hybrids yet to come are beyond imagination, like snowflakes on a February hill.

One visiting a display of these exquisite flowers in a big city florist shop would look for price tags as fabulous as the blooms. But a number of things appear to promise Hawaiian orchids can be sold in the States for no more than the normal price of temperate climate flowers, greenhouse grown.

In Hawaii, orchid greenhouses are no more than glass-roofed shelters to protect the flowers from too-intense sunlight and over-brisk winds. Since the Hawaiian season is year-round, flowers are grown more quickly than in the States, and cross-breeding has cut down the normally long resting period between blossomings. All this adds up to something like bread-and-butter prices of orchids.

But if orchid production is being vigorously pursued today in Hawaii, it is far from new there. Fifty years ago the Shipman family brought in a few orchid plants from Europe as a novelty. Surprisingly, the delicate plants thrived without overmuch care and some were given to friends.

These growers handed out plants to their friends. Orchid culture became a popular hobby and soon exhibits were regular. A mainland firm began sending in seedlings and backyard orchid culture raced along with neighbors even selling plants to each other. Today nearly every pineapple picker has a few orchids to enliven his dinner table, and co-eds at the University of Hawaii, near Honolulu, wear them in their hair to classes.

Toledo Decline in Delinquency Laid in Part to 'Rod' on Parents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 2—Toledo's juvenile court authorities who refused to "spare the rod" on the parents of delinquent children, found that this paid community dividends in a definite decrease in juvenile delinquency. Although this was only one of the many courses the trained workers took under Judge Paul W. Alexander, in charge of this court, it is one of the first listed by the court employees for this lessening delinquency here. L. Wallace Hoffman is probation officer.

Quoting a recent report of this court, we find, "Toledo delinquency has shown a definite decrease during the calendar year of 1944. This has been particularly noticed during the third quarter, July, August and September, which showed a net decrease of 18 per cent over the corresponding period of 1943. Offenses such as automobile theft and burglary show a small decrease over the preceding year. There is a very substantial decrease in other thefts during the 1944 period, other thefts meaning purse snatching, shoplifting, simple and grand larceny, their reduction being about 50 per cent. Sex offenses are identical with the year 1943. The only categories in which we find any increase are in truancy from school, runaway from home and traffic violations."

In commenting on its policy of prosecuting the parents of delinquent children and the ultimate effect this has had, Mr. Hoffman says, "The Juvenile Court of Toledo has followed a very aggressive policy in prosecuting parents who have been found responsible for the delinquency of the children. This prosecution has been based on acts of omission as well as acts of commission. During the calendar year of 1943, 67 sets of parents were prosecuted. Widespread publicity was given to each of these cases. Sentences ranged from 30 days to one year in jail, with 35 suspended sentences. Fines ranged from $25 to $200. It is significant that of the total number only one has repeated the offense. There is no question but that this aggressive policy on the part of the court has had some influence in making parents of the county aware of their responsibility. . . .

Wide Interest Shown

Judge Alexander and his assistants do not claim that this prosecution of the parents of delinquent children, where the parents were found to be at fault, was the entire answer to the reduction in the net number of delinquent cases here.

One of the things these court workers have done is to impress on the delinquent children themselves their own responsibilities, rather than making this the entire responsibility of the parents.

Another important factor in the reduction of delinquency in this section, the court workers report, is the community-wide interest shown in the problem. This juvenile court early in 1944 formed a delinquency control committee of citizens representing organizations dealing with children. The court prepared a spot map showing all delinquencies committed in 1943 whether reported to the court or not, and an interesting fact developed which gave the he to the old popular assumption that "delinquency and crime are committed by the boy from the other side of the railroad tracks."

The report showed that in many of the so-called better neighborhoods delinquency was found and this served to jolt the many persons who had been saying, "It can't happen here."

Co-operation Tendered

Juvenile court workers here point out that there has been an even increased co-operation between the court, schools, and authorities, and this has been a matter of especial pride in Toledo and something that the court is glad to emphasize and pass on to other communities. All the other agencies in the city have cooperated toward the control of delinquent situations which has assisted in arresting the development of new delinquents, the court workers state.

The City Government's ability, which resulted in a limited recreational program for children in 1944 as compared with the total absence of this program in 1943 because of the lack of city funds, is also given credit toward the improved situation by court workers.

"The fact that 2,500 children signed up and paid dues to a youth canteen sponsored by the Y. M. C. A., and another thousand to a canteen sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, is worthy of note." Mr. Hoffman points out. This was an unusual program inaugurated after considerable effort and some false starts and showed an increased interest on the part of Toledo's youth itself in the over-all problem.

Civil Air Parley Delegates Await U. S. Political Results

Continued from Page 1

world aviation. This split, the general outlines of which already have been apparent, would, however, loom larger in importance, because it suggests, as one authoritative sources explains, that there may actually be no disagreement between the two nations.

The internal controversy is this: Some claim that in proposing universal "innocent transit," the policy by which each nation allows planes of any other to fly over its territory without special permission, the American delegation, headed by Adolf Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State, is giving the British the one thing they want most, thus revealing in effect that the two have reached an understanding on division of air trade.

It is pointed out that the Senate Commerce Committee some time ago wrote to the President asking that the Administration make no promises in regard to air traffic which violated "traditional American practices" in this field, without first giving the Senate a chance to talk it over. It is contended that in offering "innocent transit" rights to all, the Administration has violated the traditional American practice of arranging such rights on a private and individual basis.

Senate Attitude Hinted

Herein lies a hint of possible Senate attitude toward any treaty on air commerce which included that principle. It also suggests to some observers one reason for American delegation insistence on bilateral agreements of a nature which might not require Senate approval.

The school of thought which sees in developments here, when placed against a background of past activity, signs of a grand secret accord between the British and Americans, hold that it undoubtedly involves a division of postwar trade, and presages not a strong world authority such as the British have been pushing, contrary to American desires, but only a shadow of a central organization, if any at all, and a system of world air commerce completely dominated jointly by the British and Americans.

There are many arguments that would make this analysis seem fantastic, but it is the kind of thing which one stumbles over inevitably behind the scenes here, and it involves responsible persons.

Business Proceeds Amicably

Meanwhile, the conference goes ahead with its business in an atmosphere which—if one could discount the election, and such circumstances as the above—is amicable and optimistic. Mr. Berle in press conferences has strained to emphasize this friendly atmosphere.

The Canadians, who it appears after all are operating with a bold measure of independence from the mother country, stood originally most immovable from the demand for agreements, based on a broad policy calling for avoidance of wasteful competition, in other words, strict central regulation of traffic.

They insisted that provisional arrangements should be made within the framework of a permanent convention, arrived at but perhaps not yet signed, and containing expressions of this regulation fundamental.

Canadian Statement

Yesterday, following consistent American opposition to this idea, the Canadians issued a statement stating their readiness to agree to interim arrangements prior to drawing of a permanent convention, but with the significant reservation that "states in their arrangements for international air services would undertake to observe the general principles and objectives of the Canadian convention."

Apparently suspicious of that qualifying phrase, the American delegation has said that it could not accept this offer as meeting its demands for provisional agreements "without strings."

Meanwhile, there is still conjecture over the effect of the Latin-American "revolt" over the week end, whereby the 19 Latin-American nations joined in protesting the cases proposal which would set a world air authority consisting of an assembly, and a council of 15, with two from the United States, two from Russia, two from Britain, one each from Brazil, China, and France, and the remaining six from regions otherwise not represented.

Latin-American Proposal

They held that the objective committee of 15 members permanently chosen by the major powers with double voting powers would constitute a discrimination against smaller nations, a procedure contrary to international precedent. They proposed in lieu of this a council with a seat and a vote for every nation.

This dispute raised a question of reconciliation of the theory of equal representation which rules Pan-American affairs, with the practical need for proportional representation in such a matter as world commerce in which not all nations have the same stake.

Mr. Berle declared at a conference that this problem is not "insurmountable"; but it led to speculation as to the result such an equal distribution of representation on a central authority might have on the British desire for a strong authority. The Latin-American nations are generally behind the United States in its preference for a system of unrestricted competition, and the strategical implications of this gesture are not overlooked here. France, incidentally, joined the Latins in demanding a larger representation on the world body.

Stilwell at His Home In Carmel, California

CARMEL, Calif., Nov. 7 (AP)—Gen. Joseph Stilwell, recently relieved of his command in China, came home today to Carmel for a brief rest.

He was accompanied here by plane by Mrs. Stilwell, who had met him in Washington. They went immediately to their home at Carmel Point, where the General will rest before taking over what the White House has described as "an important" but undisclosed assignment.

Neither the General nor his wife had any comment on public matters.

Consumer Borrowing

From 1929 through 1935, the American consumer public normally borrowed more than 8 per cent of the annual national income.

Crossword Quiz Answers

B	E	R	N	A	R	D
E	▨	I	▨	L	▨	A
L	A	N	G	T	R	Y
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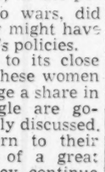

Germans Reported in Fight For De-Prussianized Reich

By Ernest Zaugg
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 7—Resentment of Bavarians, Rhinelanders, Hannoverians, and other German "tribes" against the Prussians is reported by eyewitnesses from Germany to be growing stronger every day and to be taking on violent forms in some sections.

This apparent trend is matched by a discernible "away from Prussia" movement among German exile circles here who aim to do everything in their power to break up Bismarck's Reich which, they say, was crumbling after World War I when Hitler saved the pieces.

The Prussian state, which is a "deadly" foe of these Germans who come from the more "liberal" sections of Germany, is described in a memorandum by Prof. Wilhelm Roepke, Professor in the Institute of International Studies, Geneva, as a state with "no soul or purpose except raison d'état."

Describes individuals

It produces a type of man which Professor Roepke describes as a "weird type of man who, as an individual may be a jovial human but at once becomes a puppet or a devil when functioning as a part of a well-oiled, social clockwork. Frozen faces, clicking heels, cramped bows, convict haircut, lack of natural grace—all that and a good deal more is Prussia, and much of it has become national socialist.

Comparing the system of land holding which prevailed east of the Elbe with that prevailing in the western provinces, Professor Roepke states that the eastern feudal system with a landless farm proletariat and big land holders established the Junker type, a "blown-up peasant, combining greediness and cunning of the worst type of peasant with arrogance and the domineering spirit of the old 'feudal lord' unmitigated by the principle of noblesse oblige."

Roepke Blacklisted

Professor Roepke, a Hanoverian who describes himself as a "liberal in the western sense" had the honor of being put on one of the first lists of discharged professors by Hitler in 1933 for no other reason than his liberal convictions and has been fighting national socialism for nearly 14 years.

Professor Roepke and other Germans in his group are fighting for the ideas of a de-Prussianized, liberal, federalistic Germany. How large and influential this movement is cannot be judged yet though it is known that several journalists who, in days of Nazi glory were tightlipped and grim, have been "burrowing from within" for years. Berlin has invited several members of the German legation back to Germany for torturing but they have wisely decided to remain in Switzerland.

News from Munich shows the Bavarians are beginning to dig up traditions as an independent state and talk of the "good old days" before Prussianization.

They mention with pride the fact that Ludwig II was the only German prince who did not appear at Versailles in 1871 for the foundation of a greater German union by Bismarck.

They remember that during the last war Bavaria still had an independent administration. Later postal railway departments joined with the Reich centralized in Berlin thus thus robbing the Bavarians of an independent administration spirit.

Views Sent to Washington

Professor Roepke has sent a Memorandum to Washington which says decentralization and de-Prussianization of Germany could be achieved with the Germans rather than against them, granted as a privilege rather than inflicted as punishment.

Thus the aim to reduce Germany to military impotence would be achieved without any measures inciting resentment. The severest punishment for all responsible for the Third Reich and crimes committed in its name should be approved by any honest German once the full truth, which the Nazis have carefully hidden, has been made public.

It would be a great mistake to regard German unity, forced on the individual German states by Bismark and strengthened by Hitler, as irrevocable. German states should be formed into a loose federation with no central power at first other than an Allied control commission.

All attempts to strengthen centralization should be discouraged. Individual states should be given a chance to achieve complete independence if desired or form political combinations with non-German states.

The "defeat of Nazi Germany will bring a spontaneous, natural decentralization, both mentally and technically. There will be no more orders from Berlin, perhaps for a while not even the means of communicating.

Life will go on in the villages, cities, districts, in the most elementary forms. In small units, orderly self-government will be established, based on the urgent needs of the moment. Men personally known for ability and integrity will take over.

"Mental decentralization will be expressed in disdain for Pussia and for all for which it stands. There will be no need for the Allies to establish such a mentality. The Allies can limit themselves to encouraging and advising the Germans to build up along liberal, democratic lines according to the needs of each region."

Trade Walls Peril World Peace

Today and the Problems of the Peace . . . . . By Homer Metz

The News:

LONDON, Nov. 7—Sir George Schuster, director of numerous British banks and enterprises, told an American Chamber of Commerce luncheon that the United States should consider curbing its postwar exports to "leave some leeway for others."

The Future:

Anglo-American trade relations loom as prominently on the horizon of postwar problems as the Empire State Building stands out on the skyline of Manhattan.

In the past few weeks professional and amateur authorities on both sides of the Atlantic have been giving much time and attention to this vital matter. The aviation conference now under way in Chicago and the international businessmen's meeting scheduled to be held in Rye, N. Y., later this month are just two examples.

Yet it is all too obvious that a still greater volume of debate and earnest, clear thought will be necessary if danger of serious peacetime rivalry between the two wartime partners is to be dispelled.

It is the consensus of most experts that there are five broad fields in which differences are most likely to occur.

Let us survey briefly each of these fields.

1. Tariffs:

America's traditional high-tariff policy has evoked more complaints from British economists than perhaps any other single issue. At the same time, the 1932 Ottawa Agreements, which set up a retaliatory British tariff wall, have not been popular in the United States. Many observers are convinced that a harmonious and expanding world trade is impossible unless ways are found to reduce or circumvent the barriers between the English-speaking peoples. Before 1939, 60 per cent of all the world's commercial intercourse took place with or among the United States, Britain, and the British Commonwealth.

2. Shipping:

Next year the American merchant fleet will equal the prewar tonnage of the entire world. In 1943 alone the United States built more than 18,000,000 tons of shipping. In 1938 the whole British merchant marine totaled only 24,000,000 tons. The British fear Washington will subsidize this vast new merchant armada and obtain an unbreakable American grip on most of the world's commerce.

This, of course, would gravely threaten Britain's ability to import and export. To prevent this, British shipping men want an international shipping agreement. American officials are reported willing to enter such a pact, but it remains to be determined how much wartime shipping should continue under the American flag.

3. Aviation:

Developments in Chicago indicate that most American aviation men want the right to fly everywhere on the basis of open competition. They are willing, however, to accept an international agreement if they are given a major portion of the world's traffic, to which they feel they are entitled because more than 75 per cent of all passengers and freight will emanate from this country. British air-line men, unlike their shipping colleagues, apparently favor rigid international control of the airways and want to see international traffic confined to government monopolies! It has been suggested that the British might be willing to operate on a competitive basis if American-made equipment were made available to them at low cost, but this is problematical. And it is possible that a compromise can be worked out on the basis of a "middle-of-the-road" plan formulated by 19 Latin-American countries.

4. Monetary Stabilization

It generally is conceded that the Bretton Woods conference last summer was a major step toward a stable form of money exchange and a dependable measuring rod for international trade. Yet many serious differences between the two nations remain to be ironed out. Widely divergent views are held, for example, regarding the role of gold. And still more controversial points may be found when Washington and London get around to ratifying the recommendations for an International Monetary Fund and an International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made at Bretton Woods.

5. Cartels:

There are two types of cartels—government and private. Most British businessmen favor both; most American businessmen oppose both. The British have been especially fond of the former since the days of the Hudson's Bay Company and the East India Company. The United States, through its antitrust laws and similar legislation, has moved steadily in the opposite direction. Can the United States change the British viewpoint, or, failing that, can private, single American firms compete with Britain's private or government-controlled combines?

Thus it can be seen that basically the United States and Britain are following two essentially different concepts of trade and enterprise, arising chiefly from the different character of the economic problems that face the two countries.

Britain's chief problem is that it must export its manufactured goods to the same market areas as the United States. And it must get an adequate price for these goods in order to pay for the food it must import to live. Prior to 1939, Britain had to import 60 per cent or more of its food. And even now, after four wartime years of stimulated agriculture and tightened belts, its food imports total at least 30 per cent.

The United States, on the other hand, is virtually self-supporting, but the war has given it an industrial machine of almost unlimited capacity. And in order to maintain its present living standards it also must sell its goods in overseas markets at fair prices.

What, then, does the future hold in store?

Are these two divergent trade worlds to enter into ruinous competition? Or are they to evolve some system of equitable and mutually beneficial co-operation?

In an eloquent plea for the latter, the Earl of Halifax said recently: "Let us not forget that in these matters, as in all others, what injures one member of the community of nations ultimately injures all."

Japan Reinforcements Bottled Up on Leyte

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES, Nov. 7—Since Japanese reinforcements were landed last week at Ormoc, largest Leyte city on the west coast, facing Cebu and Camotes Sea, the previous report of Japanese withdrawal may have been merely evacuation of key personnel and equipment which no longer are needed on Leyte.

The extent of reinforcement was first indicated when American fighters discovered a column several miles long consisting of what appeared to be a mechanized Japanese infantry force with a dozen or so tanks, artillery trucks, and horse-drawn vehicles.

The column immediately began moving along a dry-weather road running from Ormoc north to Carigara, behind the screen of the central mountain chain, which separates the coast from Leyte Valley.

Japanese Goal in North

Their obvious goal was to move around the northern end of the mountain chain and reach a point on Carigara Bay which controls the north approach to the Valley.

Here they might have been able to stem and even counterattack against the American 1st Cavalry and 24th Division which are moving from the south and the east.

Japanese intelligence, however, apparently did not know that the Americans had already captured all coastal towns on Carigara Bay and were moving south along the same road as that on which the vancing.

Probably the first inkling of this situation came to the Japanese when reinforcements yesterday contacted leading elements of the American forces.

Americans Advance

The American 24th Division yesterday had made an overland advance to capture the town of Pinamopoan, which is a coastal pivot at the northern end of the mountain chain.

Heavy artillery was brought up, and now it has the Japanese column under heavy rifle fire.

At the same time, the Japanese column is threatened in the rear by elements of the American 7th Division, which crossed the Island to capture the west-coast town of Baybay and has advanced up the west coast and now is only 14 miles south of Ormoc.

Tracing the entire contest in the proper perspective, there is not yet, at least, any genuine threat to the American gain on Leyte Island.

Though the Japanese have succeeded in landing what appear to be comparatively sizable reinforcements, they are already bottled up at both ends of the road and flanked by impassable mountains on one side and the sea on the other.

Delay Aids Americans

Had the Japanese been able to land reinforcements a week earlier, the situation might have been more threatening for American ground forces.

It is probable that the pre-invasion blasting of targets throughout the Philippines by Admiral William F. Halseys' carrier-based aircraft delayed and disorganized the Japanese plan for reinforcing Leyte and gave American ground forces a margin of time which permitted them to seize virtually all practical vantage points.

At any rate, it looks now as though the Japanese have no alternative but either to withdraw reinforcements or leave them behind to fight a typical suicide delaying defense. If the latter is the case, some success might be gained in delaying somewhat the American timetable of future operations in the Philippines.

U. S. Judge to Survey China's Law System

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Milton J. Helmick, former judge of the United States Court in China, is en route to that country to make a general survey of the Chinese legal system.

A State Department announcement today said Mr. Helmick will pay particular attention to commercial laws affecting American firms doing business in China. The Chinese commercial legal code has not been thoroughly clarified since the United States relinquished extraterritorial rights early in 1943.

A new Chinese-American commercial treaty reportedly is under consideration to replace the old one based on this country's former extraterritorial position.

Mr. Helmick was judge of the United States Court in Shanghai from 1934 until Pearl Harbor. He was repatriated on the exchange liner Gripsholm in 1942 with American diplomats from occupied China.

Ukraine Digs In on Job Of Total Reconstruction

Continued from Page 1

est and best-informed Ukrainian officials told me: "You can't judge the whole of the Ukraine from what you see in Kiev." The review he gave me of Ukrainian town planning, the present state of industry and agriculture, and the Ukrainian population problem leaves no doubt in my thought that this rich country, a large part of which for more than two years and other parts for three years was under German occupation, has suffered almost incomparable damage and presents a reconstruction problem of the first magnitude in postwar Europe.

In the cities, one third of the housing has been destroyed, and while agriculture can produce extensively, it can do so only through the extraordinary energy and adaptability of the Ukrainian peasants, who now are working under incredibly difficult conditions.

But what has been ruined more than anything else is the Ukraine's industry.

Light Industry Wrecked

Mr. Valuyev quoted one highly significant figure. "Our light industry, which is a very big thing, is down to 14 per cent of what it was before the war.

"Nearly all our factories have been destroyed, practically all our shoe factories—for example, Kharkovs fifth and Kiev's eighth shoe factory, each with a capacity of 2,000,000 pairs of shoes a year—nearly all our clothing factories and other plants that made variety fittings and household goods have been wiped out.

"Smaller workshops also have disappeared, largely through the slaughter of skilled artisans, most of whom were Jews. Dozens of our towns are almost completely dead—little more than place names on the map.

"Take Kamenetz Podolsk, Berditchev, and others. This destruction is not limited to light industry. Equally if not more serious is the problem presented by our heavy industry. In Ukrainian agriculture, there is 30 to 35 per cent of the prewar number of tractors, but their quality is poor, owing to the shortage of spare parts and the destruction of regular repair shops.

"We had two immense tractor plants, one in Kharkov and the other in Stalingrad. Both produce nothing now. The same is true of the immense agricultural-machinery plant at Rostov.

"Agriculture, therefore, largely carries on on the enthusiasm of the women, who are using cows instead of horses and tractors. These cows, which are privately owned by members of collective farms, do most of the plowing. Cows that belonged to the collectives themselves had been nearly all taken away or destroyed by the Germans. Now livestock are being gradually restored through the handing over of all calves by members of the Kolkhoz (collective farm), to the Kolkhoz itself.

"Further, we are short of chemical fertilizers, and, although the area under cultivation is attaining its prewar level, output per acre cannot be expected to be so good.

Above all, there is a serious labor problem. Many Ukrainians have been killed in the war. Although no census has been taken, the Government has estimated, on the basis of ration cards, that 30 per cent of the Ukrainian population has been either obliterated or deported and that most of these were the healthiest and strongest."

Work Begun on Dnieper Dam

Mr. Valuyev emphasized that industry also lacked equipment, particularly mining machinery and electric power.

Work has started on the restoration of the Dnieper Dam and much higher power than on the original Dneiper Dam is now aimed at.

The Ukraine was immensely rich in coal, iron and manganese, but full use of these was hampered, first by damage to the mines, second by shortage of mining machinery, and third by the destruction of the plants that would use the iron and steel of the Ukraine if it were fully available.

Without entering into details of the present coal output, Mr. Valuyev said, "Take the Don Basin. The Germans didn't work the mines extensively and most fell into neglect. Pumps didn't work. A whole sea must be pumped from the 'Donbass' before it returns to full capacity. For this pumping alone we require immense sources of electric energy.

Mining Machinery Needed

"Further, 'Donbass' coal mining was highly mechanized and we need mining machinery on a large scale. Electrical machinery, mining machinery, and an immense number of machine tools are necessary before full restoration of Ukranian industry can be envisaged."

Clearly here are great opportunities for British and American industry and Mr. Valuyev and other Ukranians emphasized the importance they were attaching to the industrial help and co-operation expected from Allied countries.

Thus in one machine-making plant in Kiev which had been almost completely destroyed by the Germans, the director said, he had been promised 300 American machine tools. Of these, only 10 had arrived and they had started working with these in a small way. They hoped to receive the rest soon, but weren't expecting them till the end of next year.

Lord Moyne Assassination Under Probe

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons today that "very searching inquiries" would be made into the assassination of Lord Moyne, British Minister-resident, at Cairo.

Parliament and the nation, Mr. Churchill said, had suffered a "very heavy loss."

He said he had received no official information fixing the authorship of the crime, or giving a clue to its motives, but that the Egyptian Government had stated the assassins were not Egyptian subjects.

Mr. Churchill said Lord Moyne had devoted himself this year to a solution of the Zionist problem, and declared the Jews in Palestine "had rarely lost a better or more well-informed friend."

Jews Accused

CAIRO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Jewish terrorists assassinated Lord Moyne, British Resident-Minister in the Middle East, yesterday, Egyptian officials charged today.

The motive for the assassination was not known. Lord Moyne's present duties were said to be concerned almost exclusively with relations between Great Britain and Egypt.

Lord Moyne and his chauffeur were shot down as they alighted from his residence here. One of the gunmen was shot by an Egyptian constable and the other was captured.

Lord Moyne was born Walter Edward Guinness in Dublin in 1888.

[In London, Lord Strabolgi, President of the newly formed League to Promote Dominion Status for Palestine, said "it is far more probable to my mind that Lord Moyne was murdered by Nazi agents."]

Saskatchewan Sets Up Branch For Co-op Trade Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask., Nov. 7—Legislation has been passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature to set up a department of co-operation and co-operative industrial development. It is expected to become one of the most important departments in carrying out the program of the new Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist) Government.

Under this department will be done the work of "consumer co-operative" industrial development, which, the Government said in the speech from the throne, would receive leadership and assistance from the Government. Later Premier T. C. Douglas announced the assistance to be given would include financial aid.

The passage of the bill brought on three bitter debates with the Liberal opposition maintaining the department would be used to propagandize the nonpolitical co-operative movement in the interests of socialism. The C. C. F. maintained no political motives were back of the bill, but declared the co-operative movement would really develop best under the sponsorship of the C. C. F. Government.

The co-operation department will have the power to establish a research service on co-operative enterprises ranging from agricultural services to retailing of goods; encourage co-operatives, inspect and supervise them, collect statistics, spread information, and issue literature.

At the present time, there are 2,200 co-operative businesses in Saskatchewan, with a membership from 250,000 to 300,000.

In the debates, a Liberal member charged that co-operative organizations in the Province had been "converted into hotbeds of C. C. F. poiltical intrigue."

But a C. C. F. member said, "The C. C. F. is going to give the co-operatives in Saskatchewan the protection they need from the powerful financial interests."

The Liberals found particularly objectionable a clause which would give wide and undesignated powers to the co-operation minister. But the Government blocked every attempt to have this deleted from the bill.

Liberals maintained this section would give the Government power to have a Socialist propaganda agency at work for the Government.

However, J. Brockelbank, a Government minister, declared: "The opposition can rest assured the Government will not utilize the power under this bill to set up a political organization with Government funds or employing Government servants."

The backbone of the Government's co-operative planning activities will be its new economic planning board, an advisory board responsible to Mr. Douglas.

Its members are all of the University of Saskatchewan staff: Prof. George Britnell, professor of political science, who has been on loan as economic adviser to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board at Ottawa; Prof. Vernon Fowke, and Dean F. C. Cronkite.

This board will serve as a co-ordinating agency for the work of the provincial research bureau, already organized, and four Government departments most intimately connected with Socialist and co-operative development—co-operation, natural resources, reconstruction, and agriculture.

Japanese Burn Towns and People Dutch Report Says

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 7 (AP)—Emulating the Germans at Lidice, Japanese have wiped out at least two villages of the Netherlands East Indies with virtually their entire populations, headquarters of Netherlands Forces in the Far East announced today.

A village near Medan, on Sumatra, was soaked with kerosene and petrol and burned to the ground. And inhabitants who tried to escape were shot with machine guns.

A village on Java was set afire by incendiary bombs, and machine guns also were turned on those trying to flee.

Other atrocities were described in a document, "Japanese Atrocities in Occupied Netherelands Indies." It listed cases of savage mistreatment of prisoners of war and civilian populations.

Some people were burned alive and other instances or inhuman brutality were so numerous that Netherlands Force headquarters decided to make the Japanese atrocities public.

Town Wiped Off Map By Japanese Sniper

WITH THE 24TH DIVISION, LEYTE, Nov. 3—Delayed.—(AP)—A Japanese sniper solved a problem in geography for Sergeant Ernest Martin of Terre Haute, Ind., assigned to the map section of this division.

Sergeant Martin was seated before a large map tacked to an upright board propped against a palm tree. He was trying to locate the Leyte Valley town of Alangalang on the map.

Suddenly there was the report of a sniper's gun and the zing of a bullet. It struck the map board and knocked it down. Sergeant Martin hit the dirt while a patrol hunted down the sniper.

Then he examined the map. The bullet had gone through the town of Alangalang.

Britain's Worsteds To Get Ship Space

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Shipping priorities are to be granted for supplementary allocations of men's worsted suitings which the United Kingdom Board of Trade has authorized for export to Canada to alleviate an acute shortage, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Degree for Ernie Pyle

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Nov. 7 (AP)—Herman B Wells, President, announced that Indiana University would award the honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters to Ernie Pyle, noted war correspondent, at a special convocation Nov. 13. Mr. Pyle, an alumnus of the University, is now on vocation at his home in New Mexico.

Canada Means to Keep Warm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Oct. 24 — Postwar Canadian homes will be heated by economical, automatic, anthracite heating units, embodying a revolutionary new type of heating principle, Edward Slater, Canadian representative of Anthracite, Industries, Ltd., has announced.

This new principle, he maintained, will make it possible for manufacturers to produce an automatic unit that can be enclosed in a space less than 2x2x3 feet. The unit can be sold and installed for less than equipment now in use. It is equally effective with hot water, steam or warm-air systems. It consists of a hollow tube six to eight inches in diameter, about 19 inches long. The anthracite is fed into the tube automatically; the coal burns in the center, and the ash is discharged at the other end. Water or air, circulated around the hot part of the tube, carries the heat throughout the house.

Ordinary home heating equipment burns anthracite at the maximum rate of about 10 pounds per square foot per hour, while the new development increases that to 50 to 60 pounds, liberating more than 300,000 British thetmal units per cubic foot, as compared to about 50,000 at present. Thus the heat absorption per square foot of heating surface is raised from 6,000 B. T. U. to 40,000, with a reduction in the total amount of coal consumed during the heating season.

The new principle is the result of several years of research, he said, and the fact that no other fuel besides anthracite is so concentrated with so many heat units per cubic inch has made the new development possible.

Handwriting Clearer On Nazi Home Front

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 7

The German newspaper Hamburger Fremdenblatt yesterday asked, in view of increasing desertions from the German Volkssturm, whether it should not be assumed "that our nation is completely finished."

A Bayreuth paper asked whether the establishment of The Volkssturm is not "an admission that our reserves are approaching exhaustion," the London Radio also said.

U. S. Drops Operation Of Toledo War Plants

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 7 (AP) — Possession and operation of eight Toledo war plants by the War Department stopped last night following the end of a strike that affected 25 Toledo concerns and a score more in the Detroit area.

Col. Philip R. Faymonville, designated to carry out provisions of the presidential order for seizure, announced that the plants were restored to private ownership at 8 p. m.

"Full production was resumed this morning following a general return to work in these plants," Colonel Faymonville declared in a statement. "Furthermore, the Army has been given assurance by all interested labor organizations that their members . . . will remain on the job."

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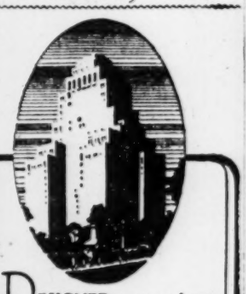

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Sports News

Army Widens Lead Among Grid Teams

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Army increased its standing as the country's No. 1 collegiate football team in today's Associated Press poll, while Notre Dame, the Cadet opponent for Saturday, skidded all the way to fifth following its 32 to 13 loss to Navy.

Ohio State's beardless civilians have taken up the task of pursuing Army in the opinion of the 106 football experts who voted. The Cadets, who have collected 360 points in their six games, garnered 58 first-place votes and 974 tallies in the balloting.

Buckeyes Second

The Buckeyes, undisputed leaders in the rugged Big Ten race, came next with 18 selections as the best team and an aggregate of 812 points. Notre Dame, erstwhile leader until deposed by Navy a week ago, was without a single first place vote, but collected 430 points in the voting.

Navy shot from sixth a week ago to third this time, a move that kept Randolph Field in fourth place despite its 68 to 0 conquest of North Texas Aggies.

The lower half of the top 10 underwent a huge shakeup with Bainbridge Naval and the Fourth Air Force barging in at the expense of Georgia Tech, spilled by Duke, and North Carolina Pre-Flight, Bainbridge's victim Sunday.

Maryland Sixth

The Maryland sailors were sixth, followed by Iowa Pre-Flight, Michigan, the California Fliers and Illinois in that order. Georgia Tech slumped to thirteenth and the Cloudbusters didn't stop their tumble until hitting sixteenth.

Army's two-week grasp on first place will be at stake in Saturday's fray at Yankee Stadium in the annual clash with Notre Dame. The Irish never have lost to both service schools in the same season. Army, early favorite, has of scored on the South Bend Ramblers since 1938.

Michigan and Illinois also put their elite listing in jeopardy in their clash at Ann Arbor. Ohio State shouldn't have too tough a time against Pittsburgh and Randolph Field collides with Maxwell Field.

The leading teams determined on a basis of 10 points for each first plate vote, nine for second, etc. (First place votes in parenthesis):

Top Ten

Army (58	971
Ohio State (18)	802
Navy (1)	706
Randolph Field (18)	675
Notre Dame	430
Bainbridge Naval (6)	349
Iowa Pre-Flight	347
Michigan	342
Fourth Air Force (3)	163
Illinois	149

Second Ten

Southern California	128
Wake Forest (1)	113
Georgia Tech	96
Great Lakes	91
Norman, Okla., Navy	65
North Carolina Pre-Flight	59
El Toro, Calif., Marines	53
Tennessee	47
Mississippi State	41
Duke	35

Also rans: Purdue 21, Third Air Force 20, Second Air Force 12, Yale 11, Oklahoma A. & M. 11, Melville, R. I., Torpedo Boat Base (1) 10, Fort Pierce, Fla., Amphibs 10, Virginia 7, Indiana 7, Maxwell Field 5, Auburn 3, Alabama 3, Tulsa 2, Tuline 2, North Carolina State 1, Oklahoma 1.

Merlin
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ACE
GHER WAS CREDITED WITH SIX JAP ZEROS BEFORE THE NAVY ASSIGNED HIM TO YALE FOR A REFRESHER COURSE
DON'T YOU EVER MISS A TACKLE ?
ONLY A 155-POUNDER, BUT HE PLAYS WITH ENOUGH ENTHUSIASM TO MAKE UP FOR HIS LACK OF BULK
THE BIGGER THEY ARE, THE BETTER TARGET THEY PRESENT FOR BUZZ
DAP'
AP Newsfeatures

Merlin (Buzz) Gher was just another youngster, and a 155-pounder at that, when he reported to Coach Howie Odell for football practice at Yale. Odell was impressed by the manner in which Gher piled into the varsity ball carriers in practice scrimmages.

All season long Gher has been a tower of strength on defense. Coach Odell points out that Gher hasn't missed a tackle all fall. The startling thing revealed by the game movies is the manner in which he barrels in and stops even the biggest fullbacks.

None of this is surprising when one learns about Gher's background. He spent the past three years in the Navy, a good part of which pitted him against the Japs in the South Pacific. He was an aerial gunner with six Zeros to his credit. He survived two serious plane crack-ups. He has been awarded seven citations, including the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Presidential Citation and the Purple Heart. He was transferred from the Pacific Fleet and assigned to Yale for a refresher course.

Torby Macdonald Predicts Close Game With Harvard

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reams of praise have been written about the Melville P-T eleven which beat B. C. 45-0 last Saturday and which faces Harvard in the Stadium this Saturday, but in the words of Torby Macdonald, "Tain't so."

Torby, a full Lieutenant in the Navy and just back from 18 months' duty with the P-T squadron in the South Pacific, gave a report on the Rhode Island team at yesterday's sports writers luncheon at the Kenmore. According to the former Harvard football captain, the eleven really isn't a great one.

Not That Good

"Oh, it's a good team, all right," he declared, "but it isn't that good," referring to the size of the score against B. C. "Man for man, we might have been 45 points better, but as a whole we were not. The boys aren't well enough organized. Why, in practice, guards pulling out of the line often knocked each other down. Our pass defense is spotty, and many of the boys aren't in shape yet."

Torby was having a hard time convincing those who had seen the rugged power of the PeeTees, but he was speaking sincerely. "We won't run up any such score against Harvard," he said. "We may beat them by 13 points, but no more."

Whether Macdonald will play himself and once again sport No. 55 in the Stadium is uncertain. Injured on duty in the Pacific, Torby today underwent an examination to see if he is ready, but even if he passed, it appeared unlikely that the fleet halfback would play more than a few minutes Saturday. Any additional injury from football might cause his being taken "off the boats," and Torb is eager to get back into action in the Pacific.

Colorful Ribbons

His ribbons a bright splash of color on his dark blue uniform and his hair still as curly as it was when he starred for the Crimson, Macdonald said that "the critics of football in wartime should be answered by the Melville gridmen. The boys don't have to play and they don't get anything out of it but the pleasure of playing the game. They have to practice in their leisure time and equipment has to be found or bought piecemeal. The boys are a little older now than they were in college, and find the bumps just a little harder to take. Yet they are full of pep and enthusiasm. They deserve a world of credit."

Macdonald said the PeeTees would like to play some team on Nov. 25 and he mentioned Tufts, but the Jumbos probably would not welcome such a game. He also said that the servicemen would like a game with undefeated Yale, which closes its season Nov. 25 against Virginia and which is now being touted as New England mythical champion.

Moody Sarno, coach of B. C., opened the festivities by praising the P-T eleven. "If there was any consolation in our losing," he said earnestly, "it was in being beaten by a group of boys who have done so much in this war. If they could sink the Jap navy, it was O. K. to sink us."

Several New Boys

Henry Lamar reported that Harvard will have several new boys in the line-up Saturday because of recent Navy transfers. "We got three from Dartmouth," he said, "and Roy Morter will be at end, Herb Fritts at halfback, and Lou Pamoureux at guard. In addition, Pete Harwood, wingback, and Mal Allen, former star tackle at Melrose High, have become eligible. And then we will have three other new boys in Tom Hayman at tackle, and Vic Viccario and Paul O'Leary at center."

Herb Kopf spoke for his Yanks, declaring that the score (31-0) did not give a true picture of their Sunday game with the Giants. He pointed out that the Yanks made 13 first downs, their best offensive gesture to date, and that at the start of the game the boys had gotten into a bad hole from which they never did get out.

Lucey a Visitor

A first-time visitor at these meetings was Coach Dave Lucey of Saugus High's undefeated North Shore schoolboy eleven. A former player at Boston College, Lucey said that Saugus's success this season was due to perfection in blocking and tackling. "We have nothing fancy," he said, "but we do block and we do tackle. And we have courage and determination. With those assets you can play anybody."

Lieut. Joe McArdle, former line coach for Frank Leahy at B. C. and Notre Dame, surprised the gathering by saying that the Irish may beat Army this Saturday. "Army's line is not so strong as Navy's," he pointed out, "and you can run against them, and you can pass against them too. Don't be surprised if Notre Dame upsets the Cadets."

With that the meeting broke up. After a prediction like that from Joe, who usually won't admit that Notre Dame can beat Podunk, there was nothing more to be said.

Bowl Games Are Already Taking Shape

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—College football took a back seat today to the presidential election, but within the next few weeks the air probably will be filled with guesses on what teams will play in the various bowl games on New Year's Day.

While nothing official has been announced the various committees in charge of the Rose Bowl, Sugar Bowl, Orange Bowl, Sun Bowl, Cotton Bowl and all the other bowls no doubt have been maneuvering backstage for some time.

This is the way things shape up now according to information from unofficial sources:

Rose Bowl

Rose Bowl (Pasadena, Calif.)—The Nov. 25 game between Southern California and University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) is expected to decide the Pacific Coast representative. The winner will invite an eastern team with Tennessee reported as the likely choice. Last year USC trimmed Washington, 29 to 0, before 68,000.

Sugar Bowl (New Orleans)—Tulane, Georgia Tech, Mississippi State and Tennessee being considered as southern representative. Committee would like a Western Conference eleven as opponent. Last year Georgia Tech nipped Tulsa, 20 to 18, in thriller before 69,000.

Orange Bowl (Miami, Fla.)—Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi State or Georgia Tech most likely choices to meet either Wake Forest, Duke, Holy Cross, Tulsa or perhaps second ranking team in Southwest Conference. Last year Louisiana State beat the Texas Aggies, 19 to 14, before 27,000.

Cotton Bowl

Cotton Bowl (Dallas)—Oklahoma Aggies, Mississippi State, Wake Forest and Georgia Tech most prominently mentioned as opponents for champions of Southwest Conference. Rice now tops conference, but Texas, Texas Christian and Arkansas still are in race. Last year Texas and Randolph Field tied, 7-7, before 15,000.

Sun Bowl (El Paso)—Sports writers are booming the Second Air Force, of Colorado Springs, Colo., and mighty Randolph Field as opponents. Last year Southwestern, of Texas, beat New Mexico, 7 to 0.

The East-West game will be played as usual at San Francisco, but nothing as yet has been heard from the Oil Bowl at Houston; Vulcan Bowl at Birmingham, Ala.; and the Flower Bowl at Jacksonville, Fla.

Then, too, there probably will be, as last year, an Arab Bowl game at Oran; a Potato Bowl game at Belfast; a Lily Bowl in Bermuda; and a Tea Bowl in London.

Olympics to Open Defense of Crown In N. Y. Tonight

With eight veterans and three newcomers in their line-up, the Boston Olympics tonight will begin their defense of their Eastern Amateur Hockey League championship when they face off against New York Rovers in Madison Square Garden.

The starting array will be an all-veteran affair, headed by the agile Maurice Courteau in goal. At defense will be Ty Andersen and Guy Labrie, and on the forward line will be Joe Schmidt at left wing, Russ Kopak at center, and Tommy Brennan at right wing.

For a second line Coach Hago will have two newcomers in Mint Wenaus, left wing, and Theo Hamel, center, who will team with veteran Alan Rittinger, right wing. For a second defense he will have the returning Fernie Flamon playing alongside of newcomer Maurice Lallo.

Following tonight's game the Pics move on to Philadelphia for a contest with the Falcons tomorrow night. They will play three additional road games—at Baltimore Sunday, at Washington next Tuesday, and at Baltimore again next Wednesday—before returning home for their Boston Garden opener against Washington on Nov. 18.

Golf for Vets

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (AP) — A 603-yard, nine hole pitch and putt course is going to be built at the Hines Veterans Hospital by the Chicago District Golf Association.

The Association said the Chicago Victory national golf tourney it held last summer netted $17,172.89 to the recreational fund. The pitch and putt course is the start of its program to furnish recreation for the servicemen.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—There's a football team in Pocatello, Idaho, that rates a cheer if they never win another game all season . . . It's called the "Pocatello Marine Devildogs" and is composed of 20-odd Marines from a guard detachment and a few sailors from the Naval Ordnance plant with a coach, Corp. Ken Dolan, borrowed from an Army air base . . . These few Marines comprise nearly half the detachment and every one is a combat veteran. . . . They lost their first two games because there weren't enough reserves. . . . Then they turned on the Great Falls, Mont., Air Base team and won, though they were outweighed 25 pounds per man . . . Those guys must really like to play football.

* * *

Today's guest star—Al De Santis, Schenectady, N. Y., Union-Star: "Pete Cawthon, resigned Brooklyn Tigers' coach, is quoted as saying pro football lacks warmth. And all the while we thought General Manager Tom Gallery made things exceptionally hot for Pedro."

* * *

The Army-Navy football broadcast has been sold for $25,000—which will about match the gate receipts. . . . Al (Special Delivery) Marsters, the old Dartmouth star, has given up his football officiating assignments because his business is taking him to the West Coast. . . . What's this story that the Cardinals demanded meal money when they left the "home" dugout during the World Series and became the "visiting" club? . . . And, come to think of it, why not? . . . Boston's amateur hockey school drew 284 kids for the opening session.

Watson Available

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Phil Watson, veteran center, will be able to play the entire season with the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League. Manager Lester Patrick said last night Watson had been rejected for military service in Canada.

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Financial News and Comment

Promoted

Herman A. Everlien

Appointed general sales manager of the mechanical goods division, United States Rubber Company, Mr. Everlien, who has been manager of New York branch sales, has had many years' experience in the mechanical rubber goods industry. Walter F. Spoerl, also with the company for many years, has been named merchandise manager.

Butler Bros. Stock Issue Contemplated

CHICAGO (AP)—Butler Brothers, national distributors of general merchandise, has announced shareholders will be asked to authorize a program to refinance the company's preferred stock, provide additional capital for postwar growth, and to raise the par value of the common stock from $10 to $15.

T. B. Freeman, president, said that shareholders will be asked at a special meeting Dec. 8 to authorize 150,000 shares of $100 par value cumulative preferred stock, which will be issuable in series. If approved, the company expects to issue about the first of the year 100,000 shares or $10,000,000 in par value of the new stock with a dividend rate of 4½ per cent.

"It is contemplated," the announcement said, "that this new $10,000,000 issue will be given national distribution through a group of investment bankers headed by Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc."

Funds obtained from the sale of the new preferred stock will be used to the extent needed to retire the $8,127,360 in par value of the 5 per cent convertible preferred stock now outstanding. The balance will be added to working capital for use in the company's postwar expansion.

The shareholders also will be asked to approve an increase of $5,831,430 in the stated capital of the company. The increase would be effected by raising the par value of the common from $10 to $15 per share through a transfer to stated capital of all the existing paid-in surplus and with any balance necessary being taken from earned surplus. There are 1,166,286 shares of common stock now issued.

If the proposed program is completed, the company estimates its net worth will be represented by $10,000,000 in 4½ per cent cumulative preferred stock, $17,494,290 in common stock, and approximately $8,500,000 in earned surplus. The unissued 50,000 shares of the new preferred stock would be available as a source for additional working capital, if needed.

Butler Brothers annual sales have increased from $81,400,000 in 1940 to $121,600,000 in 1943. Due to the scarcity of desirable merchandise, company officials said, the 1944 volume probably will be lower than last year.

Briggs Mfg. Buys John Douglas Co.

DETROIT (AP) — The Briggs Manufacturing Co. has announced purchase of the John Douglas Co., Cincinnati, O., manufacturers of plumbing ware and plumbing fixtures.

W. P. Brown, president of Briggs, said that by the purchase "Briggs had added enough facilities to what it now has, so that in the postwar world it will be able to offer a complete line of plumbing fixtures for residential installations and institutional projects such as hotels and hospitals."

As a subsidiary of Briggs, the announcement said, the Douglas company will operate under management of John Douglas III, grandson of the founder.

Honored for 50 Years' Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP)—Joseph T. Mackay, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, was honored last night at a dinner marking the beginning of his 50th year with the company. The company announced that it had endowed the Joseph T. Mackay scholarship in printing at Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. "The gift of $20,000 was received by the institution's president, Dr. Robert U. Doherty.

Central New York Power

NEW YORK (AP)—The Central New York Power Corporation has formally invited bids on $48,000,000 of new general mortgage bonds to mature Oct. 1, 1974, the bids to be opened Nov. 14. The company is the operating subsidiary of the Niagara Hudson System in central and northern New York State.

Burlington Mills Expands

NEW YORK (AP)—Burlington Mills Corporation announced it had bought an interest in the Harriman Hosiery Mills, manufacturers of seamless hosiery. The Burlington statement said it expected to offer a full line nylon hosiery —after the war.

Ohio Oil Co. 9 Months Net $1.82 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Ohio Oil Co. and subsidiaries report nine months net profit of $11,962,277, equal to $1.82 a common share, compared with $10,604,752 or $1.60 a share in the same period last year.

Common share earnings in the 1943 period were after dividends on the preferred stock which was retired in March, 1943.

Pepsi-Cola Co. reports estimated net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,923,000, equal to $2.57 each on 1,917,553 shares, compared with $4,925,000, or $2.59 each on 1,898,352 shares, for the same period in 1943.

Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $787,745, equal to $1.52 a common share, compared with $759,867, of $1.61 on a smaller number of shares a year ago.

McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. reports for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $1,134,089 after postwar reserves of $200,000, equal to $1.96 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,022,136, after reserve of $200,000, or $1.74 a share, in the first nine months of 1943.

Kimberly-Clark Corp. and subsidiaries report for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,916,507, equal to $2.94 a share on the common stock, against $1,625,242 or $2.41 a share in the same period of 1943.

Thatcher Manufacturing Co. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $485,347, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.51 a share on the common stock. For the same period last year net was $307,773 or less than one cent a share on the common.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $386,828, equal to $2.34 a share, against $323,136 or $1.96 a share in the same period last year.

Sunray Oil Corp. reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $1,066,600, equal to 32 cents a share on 2,778,384 shares of common stock, compared with $635,525 or 29 cents a share on 1,998,838 shares in the same period of 1943.

American Home Products Corp. reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $3,426,474, equal to $3.52 a share on the common stock, compared with $3,262,111, or $3.56 a share, in the like period of 1943.

Amerada Petroleum Corp. reports consolidated net profit for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $1,250,327, equal to $1.59 a share, against $1,016,338 or $1.29 a share in the corresponding quarter last year.

American Safety Razor Corp. reported for nine months to Sept. 30 net profit of $931,107, equal to $1.96 a share, compared with $712,068, or $1.43 a share, in the 1942 period.

Reo Motors, Inc., reports net profit for nine months ended Sept. 30, after provision for possible renegotiation, of $1,695,169, or $3.64 a share, compared with $1,369,230, or $2.94 a share, for the same period in 1943.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Corp. reports for the September quarter net profit of $424,476, equal to 75 cents a share, compared with $79,237, or 14 cents a share, in the 1943 period.

Italian Group Here To Discuss Loans

NEW YORK (AP)—Three members of an Italian mission arrived by plane from Rome for a three weeks visit during which they will discuss economic and financial problems with American bankers.

Enrico Squadra, of the Italian special section of the OWI, said the mission "hopes to arrange loans to revive Italian industry."

In the mission were Raffaele Mattioli, a director of the Italian Commercial Bank; Egido Ortona, member of the Foreign Office, and Quito Quintieri, former Finance Minister.

General Motors Pays 75 Cents

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of General Motors Corp. today declared a dividend of 75 cents on the common stock, payable Dec. 9 to holders of record Nov. 16.

The same amount was paid in previous quarters, bringing the total for the year to $3, against $2 last year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Initial or Extra	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hdrs of Record
Intl. Util. Corp		$1	12- 8		11-29
No. West Ry. (new)		$5	12-30		12- 1
Ca. Vinegars	Extra	15c	12- 1		11-15
First S. of Ogden (Ut.) A		25c	12-10		12- 1
Do B		25c	12-10		12- 1
Reymer & Bros		10c	12-15		12- 1
Pamour P. Mines	Interim	5c	12- 8		11- 8
Canada Vinegars, Ltd.	Increased	15c	Q 12- 1		11- 1
Atlas Powder	Year End	$1	12-11		11-30
Elgin Nat. Watch		$1.25	12-18		12- 2
Gen. Paint Corp.		50c	11-27		11-10
Intl. Prod. Corp.		50c	12- 1		11-15
Am. Forge & Socket	Regular	12½c	12- 1		11-22
Am. Furniture		3c	Q 11-15		11- 8
Barlow & Seelig A		30c	Q 12- 1		11-16
Boyertown Burial Casket		25c	Q 12- 1		11-21
Borden (R.) Mfg. Co.		25c	Q 11-11		11- 4
Braniff Airways		15c	11-25		11-10
Cin. N. O. & Tex. P. Ry. pf		$1.25	Q 3- 1		2- 15
Do		$1.25	Q 6- 1		5-15
Do		$1.25	Q 9- 1		10-15
Do		$1.25	Q 12- 1		11-15
Consld. Amusements pf		$3	S 12-15		11-30
Deere & Co. pf		35c	Q 12- 1		11-13
First Nat. Bk. (Cincin.)		$1.50	Q 12-30		12-20
First Sec. of Ogden (Ut.) A		50c	S 12-10		12- 1
Do B		50c	S 12-10		12- 1
Flintnote Co. pf		$1.12½	Q 12-15		11-15
Ft. Pitt Bridge Wks.		25c	Q 12- 1		11-15
Gt. Am. Indemnity (N. Y.)		10c	12-15		11-20
Hallnar Mines		5c	Q 12- 1		11- 8
Lake Shore M.		20c	12-15		11-15
Magazine Repeating Razor		25c	12- 9		11-23
Do pf		$1.25	Q 12- 9		11-25
Masonite Corp.		25c	Q 12-10		11-15
Nachman Corp.		25c	12-15		12- 1
Nat. Dairy Prod.		30c	Q 12-11		11-20
New Brit. Gas Lt.		37½c	Q 11-10		10-27
Pettibone Mulliken Co.		25c	11-20		11-10
Poor & Co. A		37½c	Q 12- 1		11-15
Raytheon Mfg. pf		7½c	Q 12- 1		11-15
Spartan Mills		$2	Q 12- 1		11-25
Standard Dredging pf		40c	Q 12- 1		11-30
Standard Silica		10c	11-15		11- 4
Do pf		$1.62½	Q 12- 1		11-13
Stromberg-Carlson Co.		75c	12- 1		11-13
Tonopah Mining		3c	1- 5		12- 4
United Stockyards Corp.		25c	12- 1		11-15
Va. Coal & Iron		$1	11-15		11- 4
Vick Chemical		50c	Q 12- 1		11-15
Warren (Northam) Corp. pf		75c	Q 12- 1		11-15
Welch Grape J.		25c	12-20		11-24
Whitaker Paper		$1	Q 12-27		12-13

I. B. M. Manager

Harry G. Eilers

Promoted to the position of western manager of International Business Machines Corporation, in charge of all I. B. M. territory in the United States west of Ohio, Mr. Eilers was previously manager of the electric accounting machines division in Minneapolis.

Exchange Scrutiny Of Members' Market Activities Now Closer

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock exchange decided today, partly at the suggestion of the securities and exchange commission, to keep closer tab on the market activities of its members.

Such dealings, as apart from brokerage house buying or selling for customers among the general public, normally average about 18 per cent of total transactions, an exchange source said.

Now all such deals must be tabulated chronologically, and reported once a week to the exchange, which will make the information available to the S. E. C. The weekly reports will cover all transactions by a member or member firm for its own account.

The decision of the exchange to keep its finger closer to the pulse of the market as evidenced by members' activities was called "supplemental" to the specific inquiry made into business on two days late in October, and an earlier check-up.

Weekly reporting of such transactions will be a continuing practice, exchange sources said.

Railroads Must Reply To State of Georgia Complaint by Jan. 2

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has asked the Pennsylvania Railroad and 19 other lines to show why the State of Georgia should not be authorized to file an amended bill of complaint against the railroads.

Governor Ellis Arnall of Georgia in an original complaint filed with the high tribunal sought to force equalization of freight rates between the South and other parts of the country.

The court ordered the railroads to file their answer regarding the amended bill by Dec. 11. The tribunal also set Jan. 2 for hearing argument on the railroads' reply.

Governor Arnall in his first complaint asserted that a "discriminatory and detrimental freight rate structure imposed upon Georgia and the South is the creature of pernicious sectional politics."

Ask $12 Billion Refund of Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Corporations are asking for refunds totalling about $12,000,000,000 in excess profits taxes, the Bureau of Internal Revenue estimated.

Commissioner Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., said this amount is involved in applications already filed or in preparation under Section 722 of the Internal Revenue Code. In that section Congress provided a method of relief in cases where the tax is unfair.

"We have trained a large and competent staff of accounting, economic and legal experts to examine these applications so that they may be judged as fairly and carefully as possible," Mr. Nunan said in a statement.

50 Million Eggs Go on Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—Nearly 50 million eggs went on the market today.

The War Food Administration announced it was offering 132,859 cases of storage eggs for sale "because current egg production is seasonally low."

That adds up to 3,985,770 dozen or 47,829,240 eggs.

France Issues A 'Liberation' 3 P. C. Loan

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The new "liberation loan" which will be issued this week by the "Provisional Government of the French Republic" is an important step toward consolidating France's monetary situation. The amount of the new loan will be unlimited, as the government hopes to absorb by this means a considerable part of the currency now hoarded or floating on the market.

Subscription of the new loan will be accepted only in currency or in treasury bonds. Being a "perpetual rent" with an interest of only 3 per cent, the new loan is not a very attractive placement from the point of view of the private investor.

Asks Subscriptions or Else

However, the Government has appealed to the public to subscribe the new loan and to prove that the nation has confidence in itself. It is, moreover, pointed out officially that should the new rent issue fail to attain its main objective to withdraw a large part of the surplus money from the market, the Government will carry out forcible measures to reduce the circulation.

The first large scale financial transaction of the de Gaulle Government is not aimed at meeting the budget expenses but at consolidating the monetary situation. Since the fall of France, banknote circulation in France has increased from Frs 170,000,000,000 to Frs 600,000,000,000. This inflationary trend has made prices skyrocket. The situation is particularly dangerous, since an amount of approximately Frs 200,000,000,000 has so far been hoarded by the population, especially in the rural districts, but may appear on the market a any moment.

By exchanging short-term treasury bonds against the new "perpetual rent," the Government also hopes to put the French public debt on a sounder basis. Two thirds of the Frs 1,760,000,000,000 debt of the French State consists in bank credits and treasury bonds, and the regular redemption of the bonds due creates difficult problems for the French national exchequer.

Franc's Lessened Value

The Government aims also at streamlining the internal value of the franc, its purchasing power, with the external exchange rate. While the relation between the dollar and the franc has been fixed at $1—Frs. 50, the French price level indicates that, in fact, the French currency is more devaluated. Even today, a franc value of $10 to $15 has to be paid in Paris for a decent meal. On the black market, the price of dollar banknotes has gone up to more than Frs 300 for $1.

Yet, despite their financial troubles, the French so far have hesitated to carry out deflationary measures in the usual style. The Government has rejected a deflation plan to call in the old banknotes, to exchange them against a "liberation currency" and to block the larger part of bank deposits. The example of Belgium, where similar measures have hampered economic recovery, has been considered as a warning by the French authorities.

In Corsica, the French had already tested deflation on a smaller scale. This monetary experiment had contributed to increase political and social tension on the island. These experiences induce the French Government to appeal for voluntary subscriptions of the new "liberation loan."

Shaeffer Pen Pays Extra

CHICAGO (AP)—The W. A. Shaeffer Pen Company declared an extra dividend of 25 cents and a quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, both payable Nov. 27 to shareholders of record Nov. 16.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15

BOSTON FUND
MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS SECOND FUND
MASSACHUSETTS INVESTORS TRUST

A prospectus relating to any of these Funds may be obtained from

VANCE, SANDERS & COMPANY
111 DEVONSHIRE STREET
BOSTON

NEW YORK 50 Broadway | CHICAGO 120 South LaSalle Street | LOS ANGELES 210 West Seventh Street

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

OCEAN FRONTAGE PROPERTY
LOCATED IN SWAMPSCOTT, MASSACHUSETTS
A VERY MODERN HOME OF STURDY CONSTRUCTION
GROUNDS LANDSCAPED FOR PRIVACY
MARGUERITE AND EDGAR WRIGHT
Realtor
69 Pleasant St., Marblehead, Mass.

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE

GEORGE A. GILES & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALIZING—REALTORS
680 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass. KIR. 2248

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman wishes to share furnished apartment in first-class apartment house with a younger woman. B-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS WANTED

RESPONSIBLE young couple desire conveniently located unfurn., small modern house, or 3 to 4 room apt. in adjacent suburb or in Boston for immediate occupancy of 1 year, at least. Liberty 5100, Mr. Tehan.

WANTED—Apartment-like room with bath, furnished or unfurnished, in Boston or near by. Phone Com. 6537.

TWO FISHERMEN want small furnished apt. good Florida fishing town. Write Box C-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

FURNISHED room for rent, private; lady; near 3rd Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; reasonable. Tel. BE 6-8365, MRS. D. SHULMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — LARGE SINGLE RM., adjoining bath; convenient transportation; Christian Scientist preferred. WOodley 9130.

ROOMS AND BOARD

FENWAY — Single and double room with meals; business women only. Tel. Ken. 1574.

HOMES TO SHARE

COUPLE redecorating and converting twelve-room, beautifully furnished house into two family residence. Thoroughly modern, automatic heat, two acres landscaped and orchard, grounds completely private, in Westchester County. Five minute walk to station; within hour commuting from Grand Central. Wish to share house, or rent lower floor as separate residence; desire refined person or couple. Write full details in first letter. Write Box R-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO RENT

MIAMI, FLA.—Professional couple (no children) in urgent need of suitable house for rental on yearly basis; prefer Miami Beach, north of 41st Street; will consider Miami Shores or Northeast. Call 7-6239 or 2-2383.

ANTIQUES

VISITORS TO BOSTON—SEE OUR Most Unusual Collection of Fine Porcelains and China
Windsor Art Galleries, 68 Arlington St., Boston

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
Permanents $2 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3511
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEEZER CO. ONLY STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING, BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 110 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TRO 0302

DOGS FOR SALE

GUILMAR KENNELS, Hopkinton, Mass. Tel. 272—for sale, German Shepherds, $75 up, Weimaraners $100 up; all breeds trained to be walked; kennel $75 per mo.; folder on request.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS

SEASONED FIREPLACE WOOD
Mixed oak and maple; kindling also, at ceiling price. VESPA BROS. TRUCK 350 Langley Rd., Newton Center, Mass. Big. 1554.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE COMPANY 109 Warren Street, Boston Hig. 1016

FURRIERS

FLEMING FURS
The Best in Quality and Fashion
Mink, Broadtail, Persian Lamb Coat, Silver Fox, Sables, etc. Restyling our specialty.
345 7th Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Penna. 62329

JEWELERS

FINE ENGRAVING
WIDMER, 31 WEST ST., BOSTON

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5 and up (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
We carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Make Pens, Pencil Sets, Engraving
PENCRAFT, Inc.
3rd Floor, 5 Bromfield St., Boston. LIB. 3913
Prompt Service. Boston's Finest Pen Shop.

RUGS WANTED

We pay GOOD PRICES for GOOD RUGS in GOOD CONDITION. ARMORY RUG CO., 869 Boylston Street, Boston. Com. 4045.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WHILE WAITING to visit France, brush up your French with Mme. Froissart. For particulars call Circle 7-6533 after 10 a. m. N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618. N Y C

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac paintings, furniture, art objects. NORD 439 Madison Ave., N Y C. PLaza 3-1951

WE PAY spot cash for worn fur coats, chokers, scarfs, etc. J. Fox, 110 W. 34th, opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CHick 4-4408.

Need New Employees!

You can reach a substantial number of good prospects by placing a Help Wanted classified advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.

HELP WANTED—MEN HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN
for Important War Work

- PIPING DRAFTSMEN, with experience in process piping.
- STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMEN, with experience in steel and reinforced concrete.
- DRAFTSMEN ON PRESSURE VESSELS, familiar with various codes.

Only Qualified Men Considered

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
75 PITTS STREET, BOSTON

ELECTRONIC-MANUAL WRITERS

Must have technical knowledge of radio and a facile command of English. Certificate of availability is essential.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL CO.
175 State Street, Boston

THE U. S. LIFE INSUR. CO.
101 5th Ave. (17 St.), N. Y. C.
has a position open in its New York office for an older man who desires war replacement work. $100 month up. Pleasant hours, attractive surroundings.
Telephone Personnel Dept.
ALgonquin 4-1210, extension 6

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN
Inventor wants crackerjack draftsman, familiar with machine-shop practice; future brilliant, present exciting, working conditions ideal in New York studio; salary open. Write Box M-44, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AUTO PARTS CLERK
Opportunity young men to learn business, essential industry; experience not necessary. TRANSIT BUS SALES INC., 60 New Cross Street, Somerville, Mass.

GENERAL MAN, capable, simple cooking, light, driving; Christian Scientist preferred; highest wages; 2 adults. Com. 4494, Boston.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN
For layout and detail work
The Thompson-Gibb Electric Welding Co.
161 Pleasant St. Lynn, Mass.

MAN or woman to give care to middle-aged man; some nursing experience; resident position near New York City; references required. Write Box D-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NIGHT watchman for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family, W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Liggett's
THE REXALL DRUG STORES

Has positions (a few part time) for
SODA DISPENSERS
WAITRESSES FOOD WORKERS
No experience necessary since we have a special training program.
Also a few positions for
EXPERIENCED COSMETIC SALES PEOPLE
Apply to Liggett's Personnel Office
112 Tremont Street, Boston
Or manager of your nearest Liggett Drug Store

THE U. S. LIFE INSUR. CO.
101 5th Ave. (17 St.), N. Y. C.
Has several positions open in its New York office. Pleasant hours, attractive surroundings and post-war permanence.
TYPISTS, inexperienced .....$88 up
CLERKS, inexperienced .....$83 up
CLERKS, exp. statistics or bkkpg. ....$95 up
Phone Personnel Dept.
ALgonquin 4-1210, extension 6

SECRETARY—Permanent and interesting 5-day week; opportunity for one who has sales sense; rapid shorthand and ability to handle correspondence and compose sales letters; small office, location Rockefeller Center; state age, nationality, education, positions held and salary expected. Write Box X-87, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COOK for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family, W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

CAPABLE, well-educated housemother-governess; private school in Conn.; Christian Scientist preferred. Box X-85, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DINING ROOM SUPERVISOR for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family, W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

WANTED
Girl for second work in Melrose, Mass. Good wages and living conditions. Call MELrose 0076.

CAPABLE, experienced cook; no dining room or house work; private school in Conn.; Protestant preferred. Box X-84, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

RESPONSIBLE woman, Christian Scientist, wishes to give care or companionship to one needing attention, or children. Write Box W-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, Christian Scientist, desires position in motherless home. Write Box D-19, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL NURSE (Christian Scientist) available. Write Box C-35, Suite 1550, 500 5th Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED HELP WANTED

WANTED AT ONCE EXPERIENCED PHOTOGRAPHER

Must be active and able to climb on ships
Apply at Shipyard or Room 623, 11 Beacon Street, Boston
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

SHIPFITTERS and LEARNER SHIPFITTERS
Needed Immediately
Apply at Employment Office at shipyard or Room 623, 11 Beacon Street, Boston, or U. S. Employment Service.
BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY
QUINCY YARD, QUINCY, MASS.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK
A PLACEMENT SERVICE
Executives, Sales and Office Personnel
Men, Women and Juniors
LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 BROADWAY

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SELL DRESS GOODS to home sewers in your locality; also hosiery, underwear; commission; old established firm. Write for information Buckley Bros. Co., Inc., 881 B'way, N Y 3, N Y

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN
who have had experience in automotive, aircraft or machine tool industries.
RAYTHEON
Apply Employment Dept. 8:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m., Foundry Ave., Waltham

MUSIC TEACHER, rhythm orchestra, group singing, piano, music appreciation, theory; small private school in Connecticut; September to June; Christian Scientist preferred. Write qualifications and experience. Box X-86, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Rope Houses of Hastings

The old Cinque Port of Hastings still retains these quaint structures which are huddled along the beach. Although they are curious to the eye, their purpose is nothing more romantic than the storing of fishermen's nets and tackle.

Dear Reader:

Below you'll find a list of the many items, articles, cartoons, etc. that appear on this page. Our purpose in publishing this list is to have you, as a supporting and valued reader, check it, designate by a "Yes" the features you find interesting, and by a "No" the ones you don't enjoy. If it's a strenuous "No" you can be more helpful by stating your reasons on a separate sheet of paper.

- In Lighter Vein .....
- Anecdotes .....
- Brevities .....
- Did You Ever Wonder ...
- Short Informative Articles ..
- Stamp Notes ..
- Words of Current Interest ...
- Camera Club Photos .....
- Today's Quotation .....
- Bible Verse .....
- Crossword Quiz .....
- Puzzles .....
- Sundial .....
- Pronunciation of Proper Names in the News ....
- Facts & Figures ..
- Humorous Cartoons (2 col.) .

Cartoon Strips:

- News Item .....
- The Taffles .....
- Tubby and Buddy & Co .....
- Diary of Snubs, Our Dog .....
- Adventures of Waddles .....

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Gene Carr

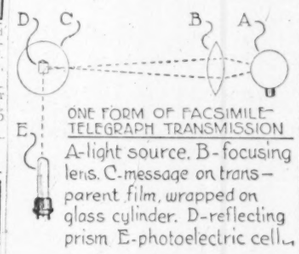
"Ever hear the story they tell about us?"

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Telegraph Companies Find Message Sending in China Difficult?

Just offhand, one might think that, now that we have the teletype, the sending of messages at great speed over long distances would come under the heading of solved problems. This, however, is not quite the case in actual practice.

In China, for instance, the sending of telegrams is no simple matter. The teletype is useless for



ONE FORM OF FACSIMILE-TELEGRAPH TRANSMISSION
A-light source. B-focusing lens. C-message on transparent film, wrapped on glass cylinder. D-reflecting prism E-photoelectric cell.

the purpose, for lack of a workable typewriter that will write the Chinese language, which involves some 9,000 different characters. It would be almost a mechanically hopeless task to construct a typewriter, electric or otherwise, which had 9,000 keys.

And correspondingly involved would be the development of a Chinese equivalent of the Morse or International dot-and-dash telegraph code. It requires but a relatively few dots and dashes to represent the 26 letters of the English alphabet—no letter requiring more than a total of four dots and dashes combined in the International code. But just imagine how extremely complex the code would become by the time separate combinations of dots and dashes were contrived for 9,000 symbols.

With teletype and dot-dash transmission ruled out, telegrams carrying messages in the Chinese language could only be sent by the circuitous and cumbersome method of assigning a code number to each Chinese symbol, sending the numbers in sequence, and then translating them back into the original message by means of a code book.

A new form of telegraph service, however, is about to be inaugurated in China which eliminates with neatness and dispatch all the difficulties formerly presented by the complexity of the language. Western Union Telefax units are being installed in six Chinese cities, and these units make it possible to transmit and receive an exact reproduction of any black and white design.

Operating in a similar manner to the Wirephoto system which enables newspapers to obtain photographs of distant happenings almost as soon as they occur, facsimile telegraph transmits the hand-written message with complete fidelity, doing away entirely with any need for coding, and making Sanskrit as easy to send as Brooklynese.—**W. P. Keasbey**

An Inscription

In this great universe which we all are studying, nothing is more worthy than man, in man nothing more worthy than virtue, among the virtues none more worthy than religion, and in religion than the holy word of God.—An inscription of Prince William of Orange in a Bible presented to the University of Leiden in 1575.

In Lighter Vein

Passed

A mother was trying to enter her five-year-old pride and joy in a kindergarten whose age requirement was six. "She's very intelligent," informed the mother. "She can easily pass the six-year-old test."

"Say a few words," the skeptical teacher told the young one.

Little Susan, calmly ignoring the teacher's gaze, turned to her mother and asked, "Purely irrelevant words, mater?"

Two Kinds

There are two kinds of people in the army—enlisted men and the people with clothes that fit.—Army Times.

Daily Anecdote

"Keeping to the Main Point"

A prominent attorney, who had won many cases by what he termed "keeping to the main point," desired to employ an office boy who possessed the same talent. He assembled a group of youthful candidates for the position and told them a story.

"A certain farmer," he began, "was troubled with a red squirrel which gained access to his valuable seed corn through a hole in the barn. One day he fired upon it, setting the barn on fire."

"Did the barn burn?" inquired one of the boys.

Ignoring the question, the lawyer continued: "And seeing the barn on fire, the farmer seized a pail of water, and ran to put it out."

"Did he put it out?" asked another.

"As he passed inside, the door slammed shut behind him, and the barn was soon enveloped in flames. When the hired girl rushed out with more water—"

"Did the hired girl get burned?" asked another boy.

The lawyer went on without answer: "The farmer's wife came out and all was noise and confusion, and everybody was trying to put out the fire."

"Did they all get burned?" inquired another.

"There, there," concluded the lawyer, "that will do. You have all shown great interest in the story." Then, observing one bright-eyed little fellow sitting in thoughtful silence, he said, "Now, my little man, what have you to say?"

The youngster blushed, grew uneasy, and stammered, "I want to know what became of that squirrel."

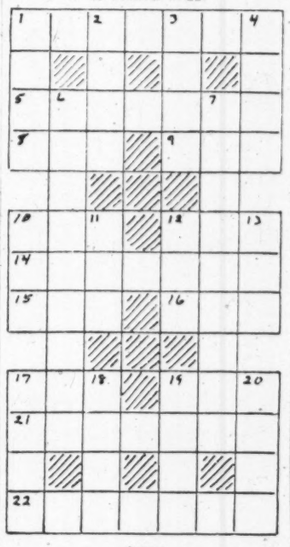
"You'll do," exclaimed the lawyer, "you're my man. You have not been diverted by the burning barn, the hired girl, the water pails, or the confusion—you kept your eye on the squirrel!"

For Better Maps

Geographers and cartographers from all the Americas will meet in Brazil this summer to plan new and better maps of all American nations.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—The "B" in Peter B. Kyne stands for what?
5—Who was known as "the Jersey Lily"?
8—To haul.
9—What is an adjective suffix meaning "full of"?
10—Who composed the well-known "Orientale"?
12—What was first name of Miss Tarbell, American author?
14—One who practices extreme rigor and self-denial is what?
15—Mountains (abbr.).
16—Rings of the wood are supposed to tell us what about a tree?
17—How many acts in "Land of Heart's Desire" by Yeats?
19—Southern constellation.
21—What plants have stinging hairs?
22—Four what "fill the measure of the year"?

Down

1—What pseudonym was used by each of Bronte sisters?
2—In Wagner's opera, what is made from gold taken from Rhine?
3—What is singing voice of the witch in "Königskinder"?
4—Period of time (pl.).
6—Oldest city in U. S. is Saint ———.
7—What is name of a comic opera by Gilbert and Sullivan?
10—What is a device for changing circular motion into straight line or back-and-forth motion?
11—What is a suffix used in names of certain sciences, systems, etc.?
12—What is a city of Paraguay?
13—One who excels at anything is what?
17—Burden.
18—What is an active volcano of Sicily?
19—Tea.
20—What are small Egyptian snakes?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST OF AMERICAN FAMILIES

ELMER, AIN'T YOU COMIN' TO BED? IT'S AFTER TWELVE — YOU CAN GET ALL THAT IN TOMORROW'S PAPERS
YES, I KNOW — BUT THIS IS A PRETTY IMPORTANT ELECTION
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles—*The Jackpot Question*

By PALMER

POP, WHAT MUST A FELLOW HAVE, TO BE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT?
HE MUST BE AT LEAST THIRTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE, A CITIZEN, AND MUST HAVE LIVED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES FOR FOURTEEN YEARS
THEN WHY AREN'T YOU PRESIDENT?
Kom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*If Snubs Only Knew*

By RODGERS

· EDITOR'S NOTE ·

Without first finding out what they had in mind Snubs promised to help the collie and his friends bring about a certain Canine Improvement. Right now, also unknown to Snubs, these very dogs are holding a secret conference!

What do you think of this fellow, Snubs?
Oh, he's all right
I'm not so sure of that!
Nor am I!
But think what a big help it would be if he could swing that bunch of sissies he runs with over to our way of thinking!
Huh! That's the only reason I ever bothered with him!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Backward Turn*

By THE HAGERS

WITH A PRETTY CHINTZ COVER, THIS CHAIR WILL BRIGHTEN UP MY LIVING ROOM.
THEY DON'T MAKE COMFORTABLE CHAIRS LIKE THIS NOWADAYS.
I FORGOT TO BRING THE IRON ROD.
-OR CHAIRS THAT THROW YOU, EITHER.
SPARE THE ROD AND SPOIL THE CHAIR.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Stalin Speech

It has long been a habit not only of Britons but of Americans to pore over the lengthy speeches of Prime Minister Churchill in a search for signs and portents. Only infrequently has President Roosevelt competed with Mr. Churchill as world reporter, and Premier Stalin almost never. But we have now before us a speech by the Soviet leader which rivals many of Mr. Churchill's for interest. It has not the rhetorical flair, or if it has, this does not survive translation. But the speech bulges with significance.

This address says emphatically that Russia intends to co-operate with the rest of the peace-loving world in building international security. It cites the Allied war effort as proof of the possibility of this co-operation. It offers the Teheran conference, the Dumbarton Oaks meeting, the talks at Moscow between Messrs. Stalin and Churchill and Eden, as examples of useful co-operative measures that had big results. It asks for something better than the League of Nations, for an organization with sufficient force and authority to check aggression without delay.

Americans will find of almost equal interest Mr. Stalin's references to Japan. He has lumped Japan together with Nazi Germany; he has recalled Pearl Harbor, and the similarity between it and the German attack on Russia. This would lead to the conclusion that although the Russians could not meet the Chinese at Dumbarton Oaks because of Russia's technically neutral position toward Japan, there is no doubt of Russian acquiescence and even participation in measures to disarm and police postwar Japan as an aggressor.

On the question whether Russians will actually fight side by side with their American and British Allies, this speech is open to interpretation. True, in the concluding passages of his address he said that the "last final mission" of the Red Army would be to complete the task of defeating Germany. But that Mr. Stalin himself should have referred to the Japanese as he did is of tremendous significance.

Mr. Stalin's references to the second front leave no doubt that the Russians are highly impressed by this great endeavor. They were impatient at one time, but after Teheran the Allied military plans moved like clockwork, and Mr. Stalin recognizes that without the contribution in France the Russians could not have cleared their homeland so soon of the Nazi invaders.

On the secondary differences which have appeared between the Allies, Mr. Stalin had this to say—that they were not surprising, but that what is surprising is that they are so few and have, for the most part, been so harmoniously handled. It is plain that he sees no reason why they should become obstacles to broad co-operation for peace, though this may be one way of saying he expects to have his own way with some of them.

On the whole, the speech is heartening to those who hope for co-operation between Russia and the western Allies for a durable peace after victory. Mr. Stalin should not be surprised if Americans, after reading this speech, ask for more.

Islands Come High

The unofficial but apparently authoritative British estimate that the losses incurred in the assault on Walcheren on Nov. 1 equalled the American casualties at Tarawa re-emphasizes the bleak fact that island-taking is a hard business. Tarawa itself reveals some of the reasons and throws light on what must have happened on Walcheren.

The areas open to enemy attack are definitely limited and are known in advance to the defenders. Given the time and materials to erect adequate fortifications, the defenders can sweep every landing beach with fire. The incoming assault boats are silhouetted sharply against the sea. Once ashore, the attackers have little room for maneuver.

Early dispatches made much of the grounding of the assault craft on the Tarawa reefs and the resulting casualties. But those who fought through the engagement speak more of the confined beachheads, the lack of natural cover, and every shallow foxhole within range of every Japanese mortar left on the island.

Make no mistake, Adolf. The Allied armies *are* campaigning in the usual sense.

Minority Rule?

Not for many years has an election focused so much attention on the Electoral College as this one has. First it was because of the threat of electors in Texas and Mississippi to vote for some candidate other than the nominee of their party. That threat has subsided, but now the historians and statisticians are reminding us that the whole system of Presidential electors was designed to curb majority rule and is open to some startling possibilities of minority rule.

The unofficial pollers of public opinion keep telling us that President Roosevelt could lose the election although receiving 51 or 52 per cent of the popular vote—because of "surplus" Democratic votes in Southern States. Twice Presidential candidates with a popular majority have failed of election. Two Presidents, Lincoln and Wilson, had less than a popular majority, and one, John Quincy Adams, had neither a popular nor an electoral majority. (Congress chose him over Jackson.) Twelve States giving a candidate a bare majority could outweigh 36 States giving his opponent huge majorities. The statisticians say that, rightly distributed, a 25 per cent popular vote could override a 75 per cent majority.

It is easier to indict such a system than to understand why it has persisted. As late as 1934 Congress turned down a Constitutional Amendment calling for a very mild revision. One might suppose that since Southern votes are often wasted, the South would welcome a change. But the Electoral College is rooted deep in the whole conception of States' rights—the State legislatures originally chose the electors and a State could have them appointed by the Governor. And the Southern States get a disproportionate voice in the Electoral College.

The North can hardly quarrel with the South over this. It will have to take issue with the framers of the Constitution, who definitely intended to set up protections for minorities, not only of States but of individuals. And some of the stiffest opposition to change comes from little States in the North and West (there are 13 having no more than four electors each) which have a disproportionate voice not only in the Electoral College but in the United States Senate. The trend of American history is toward more complete democracy, and it is probable that the Electoral College will some day give way to straight majority rule. Protection of minorities is necessary, but should not become permanent minority rule.

Patriotism, Not Profit

Doubly deserving of commendation for their contribution to America's all-out effort is that sadly small group of the Nation's housewives who are opening their homes to war workers at peacetime prices. Much is heard these days of the high room rentals which prevail in airplane, shipbuilding, and munitions manufacturing centers, but far too little of the homemakers who have not raised their rates.

In many instances, the taking in of emergency guests has meant a very real sacrifice to the housewife who, even in the darkest days of the depression, practiced numerous economies rather than "take in roomers." Not only does it involve admitting outsiders into the zealously preserved family circle, but it imposes numerous additional duties on the already busy mistress of the house. She must care for renters' rooms, launder linens, and do the dozen-and-one things necessary to the comfort of her guests. And, since this type of homemaker is motivated by patriotism rather than profit, much of the money is going into the buying of war bonds.

For her effort to keep down the stealthily climbing cost of living, as well as for the indirect but very vital role she is playing in speeding up war production, the nonprofiteering homemaker is entitled to and should receive the thanks of the nation.

You Get Our Vote, Judge

A New York magistrate in one day sent to jail a persistent subway smoker, whom he had fined the week before; fined nine persons for letting their dogs run unleashed on the street, and fined two women for shaking dust mops from apartment windows. Those who suffer from such annoyances in other cities will join in three cheers for His Honor! New York could be a very happy place in which to live—if ordinances, policemen, and magistrates really discourage such offenders.

We Can Still Use Our Election Steam

Ferment in Belgium

The Wide Horizon

By Norton Webb

Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium's advocacy of a common defense plan in peacetime for his country, Great Britain, France, and Holland reflects something of the impotence the smaller United Nations members feel to shape a strictly homemade foreign policy. For like Belgium, as Jef Rens, Secretary-General of the Belgian Commission on Postwar Problems, says in *Le Monde Libre*, they now see international affairs pretty well at the mercy of the Great Powers, whose gigantic industrial production and huge armed forces now shape the world's currents.

The big question for Belgians, as for other Western European peoples, is what Soviet Russia intends doing. Will she, conscious of her great newly-won power, be tempted to foster or support Communist parties in countries now operating under a capitalistic or private enterprise system? Or will Moscow, as some signs have lately indicated, co-operate with the world's democracies to build security, peace, and improved international economic organization? Belgium, being a small nation operating largely under capitalism, must, through sheer necessity of not losing her present status and fruits of economic development, make common cause with other like-minded countries, and specially Great Britain, to preserve these.

* * *

In spite of its capitalist society, however, Belgium, until the war, developed strong Marxist trends through the Belgian Socialists (*Parti Ouvrier Belge*), who were second only in importance to the influential Roman Catholic Party. Like other European Socialists, they had concrete plans for socialization of Belgian economy. The P. O. B. was reportedly one of the most active of Belgium's underground forces during the war.

The present outcry of the Belgian press and people in general for more vigorous and definite action by the Pierlot Government to bring order out of the "liberation chaos" which has produced such serious economic and financial dislocations, including a bad food outlook for the winter, indicates the conservative type of government represented by the Pierlot cabinet may be "on the spot." This being so, an experiment in Socialist government and policies looms as a reasonable alternative in Belgium, especially since France, to whom Belgium feels close, seems to be heading toward such a course.

* * *

The *Parti Ouvrier Belge*, as already implied, is waiting, and has been waiting for several decades, to nationalize Belgium's economic life. Under the leadership of the distinguished statesman, Emile Vandervelde, with whom I once talked at length in Paris, the P. O. B. before the war grew in power by showing moderation and a willingness not to push too strongly for its socialist aims. The idea is only "to take over when capitalistic methods have outgrown their usefulness" to the Belgian people. So far, Belgian Socialists have not achieved any major socializing objectives, like nationalization of big industries and banks.

Will the P. O. B. eventually lead in reconstructing Belgium, as some aver? Will Belgian Communists, now stronger since the war, co-operate with the Socialists in a leftist government?

Whatever Belgium's destiny, it is clear her present Premier Pierlot sees as a main way out of her deep and difficult problems a common defense plan with friends like Great Britain, France, and Holland. And this, incidentally, might well function as a regional arrangement within any ultimate world security organization.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

The Beams of Love

And we are put on earth a little space
That we may learn to bear the beams of love.

—"The Little Black Boy," by WILLIAM BLAKE.

Our Readers Say—

Tolerance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A letter from a correspondent of Los Angeles published in The Christian Science Monitor is a fair sample of the letters sometimes appearing in our local papers. Your correspondent claims that a friend of hers found "great treachery" among Japanese young people. Published in your newspaper a few weeks ago was a summary of the Public Affairs Committee and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. This report states that, "contrary to a widely-held belief, there has not been one proved case of sabotage or espionage by a Japanese-American either in this country or Hawaii."

At a meeting of the General Synod of the Anglican Church held here recently, Canon Cooper said the Canadian-Japanese were "good neighbors and good parishioners." Archbishop Adams of Kootenay at the same convention said that "the motive of the Canadian-born Japanese is to grow up with Canada."

Our racial intolerance of minorities is one of the most serious manifestations of our time. How can we preach democracy abroad if we fail to practice it at home? The feeling against Japanese, Chinese, Negroes, Jews, and other racials has never been so strong as it is today. Our intolerances furnish splendid Axis propaganda. The democratic idealism for which we battle is held up to ridicule, and with some reason.

When peace comes to us again, let us remember that it was brought about partly because of the splendid work of some thousands of American-Japanese soldiers now fighting with the Allied Nations. Again and again these young soldiers have won citations for bravery and promotions to officers' rank.

Would it not be wise before any charges against our racial minorities are made public in print, that these charges be substantiated? Feelings already have reached the danger point. Let us not add anything more.

ALLEN ROY EVANS

Vancouver, B. C., Canada

"The Heart of the People"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At last the great event has come, the liberation of Paris. Buenos Aires went wild upon receiving the news. On the Plaza Francia here, there is a big monument to France, and the crowds around that monument were immense for days. The day the news arrived there were thousands of people, great wreaths were placed on the monument, together with modest bouquets, and the Marseillaise was sung and resung with vigor and feeling.

The Government allowed these manifestations; but no one connected with the Government appeared. The second day, an even larger manifestation took place, in which everyone in town more or less took part, right down to the lowest classes. It seemed to show where the heart of the people really is.

We learned the great news over the radio and on the telephone; we could scarcely believe our ears—we put on our hats, bought a bunch of flowers (red and white carnations tied with the tricolor) and went to the Plaza Francia where a great crowd was already congregated. It was very moving, and many people, including ourselves, had tears in their eyes. All of the best Argentine society was there, and of course all the French colony, of which there are about 15,000.

There is one thing that strikes me deeply in South America, and that is how entirely the people here judge North America (that is, the U. S.) by the films they see from there. They take them all literally. The movies are the United States' most powerful propagandists in these countries. I feel that a better understanding with the U. S. could be created if the film people were more careful in their choice of films for South America.

(Mrs.) LASCELLE DE BASILY

Buenos Aires

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Do You Know for Whom You Voted?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Do you realize that neither Franklin D. Roosevelt nor Thomas E. Dewey will get a single vote for the Presidency today, even if 50,000,000 Americans go to the polls?

The only persons in the Presidential picture who will receive votes today are the electors. There will be 531 of them, equal in number to the total of Senators and Representatives in Congress. The Presidential candidate who receives the popular majority in each State will, under the usual practice, receive that State's entire electoral vote.

Because the Electoral College system for many years has not worked in the manner anticipated by its authors, results of today's balloting will be radioed and telegraphed around the world long before the electors actually cast their ballots. Earlier this year, the Electoral College system was threatened with confusion and possible abolition when anti-Roosevelt Democrats in the South warned they might use discretion in casting their votes. Now all this commotion has died down.

No members of the Electoral College are expected to step out of their party line when on Dec. 18 they meet in their respective States to vote for President and Vice-President. On January 6, there will be a joint session of Congress to count the electoral votes formally and to determine officially who has been elected President of the United States.

There is great variety in the form of the Presidential ballot in different States. In some States, the names of the candidates for Presidential electors are grouped with the name of the party's candidate for President in such a manner that one check is sufficient to vote for the entire group. In others, it is necessary to vote separately for each of the candidates for elector in order to vote for the Presidential candidate. In more and more States, the names of the electors are being entirely omitted.

Under this system, it is entirely possible to elect a President of the United States by less than a majority of the popular vote. Rutherford B. Hayes was one of two American Presidents elected since 1828, when popular choice of electors became almost universal, who received a smaller popular vote than his leading rival. Running for re-election in 1888, Grover Cleveland obtained a popular vote of 5,540,050 compared with 5,444,437 for Benjamin Harrison. In spite of his majority of 95,613, Cleveland obtained only 168 electoral votes as against 233 for Harrison.

Lincoln in 1860 and Wilson in 1912 polled smaller popular votes than their combined opposition.

If the election today is as close as the polls seem to indicate, it is entirely possible that a President will be elected without a majority of the American people behind him. This would revive demands for abolition of the electoral system.

Companion bills introduced in Congress by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D), of Pennsylvania, and Emanuel Celler (D), of New York, to accomplish this change have not been acted on. In fact, Congress has shown little interest in changing the electoral system since a proposed Constitutional Amendment was introduced in Congress by Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska shortly after the 1932 election and was rejected by the Senate on May 21, 1934.

The Norris proposal would have been only a "half-step," providing for choice of the President and Vice-President in each State by direct popular vote.

The measure encountered vigorous opposition in the Senate. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, and others expressed anxiety that the proposed simplification of the electoral machinery would encourage independent Presidential candidacies, weakening the major parties and throwing more elections into Congress.

Less populous States object to any plan which reduces the advantages they enjoy under the present electoral system because of the representation of Senate as well as House seats in apportionment of electoral votes.

Electoral College reform may not be at hand, even though the time is ripe for it, but it is well to reflect today how far we have come from the original belief behind establishment of the Electoral College: that the people, being unfamiliar with the comparative merits of the candidates, would be incompetent to make a choice.

"Our Doings Rapidly Become Myth"

By Duncan Rowe

American Field Service Ambulance Driver in Italy

There's been little time for writing these days. Here the earth in revulsion has belched forth its bitter response to descending shells; here the ancient cultivated olive groves have been shredded and splintered by shrapnel bursts until they look like a wretched, whipped, defeated forest, grotesque, destroyed, dead. Here trucks and tanks thrust their ugly snouts from under their green and brown burlap camouflage netting. Sometimes there are the rapid bursts of a score or so of mortars covering an area, or the terrible chatter of a Spandu—and always someone has got his; perhaps you carry him in.

Under the darkness of night the long convoys bring up rations, ammo, and men, truck after truck of troops all brassed up, ready to go in; then they get out and start those endless single columns that wind unceasingly on to the forward and assault posts; many mutter when they go past an ambulance: "The meat wagon; hope I don't come back in that."

The whine and crash of brutal shells; brutal because of what shrapnel is and what it does. The deep gnawing cold fear that grows within, whose only antidote may be peace. The days of intense work, odd, unpalatable meals; the more frequent weight of ennui and pettiness.

Towns are merely crushed rubble; seems to be the order for all towns. Depopulated, except for a few straggling, ragged people who beg at the army mess lines for scraps, always carrying a tin in which they put the bits of bread, soup, hash, that the soldiers don't eat. Foolish, horrible, inconsequential things, probably, for those to whom this is all an abstract far-off drama—for those dreaming of the brave new world that is to be evoked from it.

But, then, back a bit from the forward areas; back to that nebulous area of supply dumps, hospitals, fighter airfields, workshops, and the maze of interlacing routes and roads. Here work approaches a factory regularity and danger is only in proportion to enemy air strength. War is already something else here. Recreation is fairly regular—cricket, baseball, volley ball, outdoor movies; parlor talks with civilians if one has friends; and if there is a city—the museums, historic places, army shows, wine shops, brothels, all attract their quota of troops. Here one can eat, sleep, and work in moderate comfort.

Then back further to the base areas and ports. Here war is only a busy industry. Good billets, shiny offices in the requisitioned buildings, monotonous work, comfortable apartments (requisitioned), plenty of entertainment, liquor, food approaching a luxury, a moderate interest in the war. Plenty of army people here working "flogging" army goods in the black market.

The army, like civil society, has its stratifications of class, its diversity of interests, its climbers, its profiteers, its criminals, its very, very vague unity, its apparent stifling of individuality.

Then back over those fierce battle points—Cassino, Enfidaville, Mareth, Alamein, and a thousand never-to-be-known minor sectors. Termoli, Gambetesa, Wadi-Zam-Zam—their names are legion. The appalling silence there where before all was thunder. The emptiness, the hollowness, the vacuity, where before all teemed with thousands of men, vehicles, planes, guns, and the intertwined complexity of movement. Only a few unsalvaged wrecked trucks remain sinking in the ground; a few bomb craters that the earth is rapidly swallowing. And the battle has already become a fuzzy memory to be argued over ale pots. There remains a certain nostalgia for the troops involved, as war songs testify in later years.

And yet, paradoxically, men under battle conditions can be unqualifiedly generous and at times heroic—though it is not uncommon nor dishonorable to be fearful and cowardly. Stripped of possessions, reputation, invested with a soldier's anonymity, the man who helps another who suddenly needs him, who waits in a trench or runs across a field to meet his death, exceeds the civilian man and is a rebuke to those who fear death. But change is constant, and memory is short, and all of our doings rapidly become myth, as the doings of our like always have and always shall.

Negro Aspirations

The Bookshelf

The race problem in America has been given a new analysis, this time by fourteen Negro leaders left free to say what they think, and having their unabridged views published in WHAT THE NEGRO WANTS, edited by Rayford W. Logan (University of North Carolina Press, $3.50).

The publishers asked Rayford W. Logan, Professor of History at Howard University, Washington, D. C., to select five conservatives among the Negro leaders of the Nation, five moderates, and four radicals to give their opinions on what the Negro wants; cautioning them at the same time not to go to lengths which they could not justify.

Most white people, and no doubt many Negroes, will be surprised to learn that the Negro leaders of today think very little of Booker T. Washington and his program for uplifting the Negro and promoting better understanding between the races. Yet this is the case, despite the fact that he was perhaps more successful in bringing the two races together on common ground from which they could go forward than any other member of his race has been to date.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion among these 14 Negro leaders as to what they think their people want, although they represent all shades of opinion among them. They agree that the Negro wants the Four Freedoms to apply to him. He wants the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence to mean to him what they mean to other Americans. He wants forced segregation abolished. He wants equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity for advancement. He wants the right to vote and to be voted for. He wants better protection under the law, and intermarriage to be allowed those who desire it. And he wants these things now. And the reader is left with the impression that unless he gets them now, dire results may be expected.

In approaching their subject, several of the contributors have shown a remarkable gift for analysis. All of them display erudition. Some of them display much fairness. Some of them approach the problem from the world point of view. Most of them agree that the problem is no longer limited to the South, that war-caused shifting of population has now made it a national problem. They see the North and West copying the South's traditional pattern of segregation as great masses of Negro workers move in, and this they do not like.

One of the contributors goes so far as to call the race issue a "Caucasian problem" and not a Negro problem at all. He lays the root of the evil at the feet of the Anglo-Saxon ruling class. Others, too, question the Anglo-Saxon concept of race, and this should stimulate much thinking on the subject.

E. R. L.